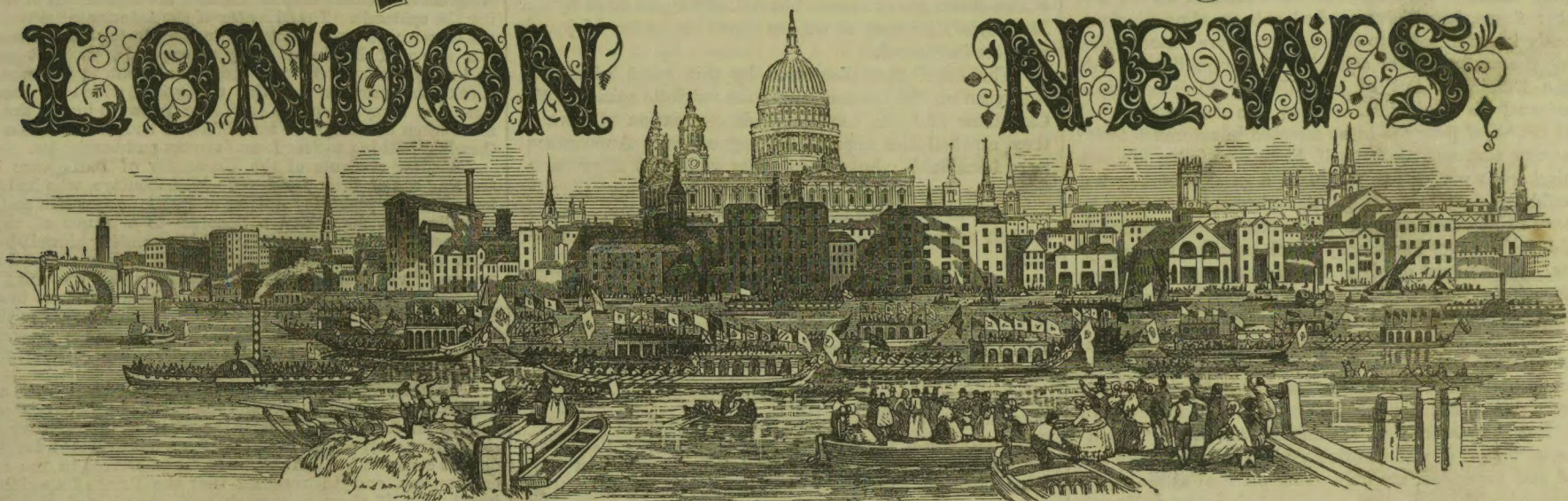


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1597.—VOL. LVI.

SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1870.

TWO WHOLE SHEETS, STAMPED, 6d.
FIVEPENCE



AT THE ROYAL ACADEMY.
SEE PAGE 582.

FENIAN FILIBUSTERING.

Another sudden rush of ill blood from various parts of the United States to places of rendezvous on her northern frontier—another venture over the Canadian border, and another fiasco, in which tragedy has been almost instantaneously transformed into broad farce, have concentrated during the past week the attention of the public, not only of the Dominion, but of the United Kingdom upon American-Irish Fenianism. What can be said of it? What course of policy is to be adopted in reference to it? To assume that what calls itself Fenianism in the Western Hemisphere is purposeless would be a great mistake; but it would certainly be a still greater mistake to attribute its military manifestations to a sentiment of attachment to "Ould Ireland." The money which provides the equipments, and renders possible the movements, of Fenian bands, comes very probably from sources set and kept open by uninformed and misdirected enthusiasm tinged with patriotic feeling, from the earnings of Irish immigrants, male and female, whom it would be impossible to persuade that the refusal of a subscription to the Fenian treasury chest is not identical with treachery to their native land. But the majority of the military adventurers themselves, in support of whose anticipated exploits the funds are raised and expended, are only so far political as may suit their ulterior purpose—that purpose being to gratify an unconquerable habit of restless vagrancy contracted in the great civil war between North and South, and to appropriate to their own use the fruits of other people's enterprise and industry.

Whatever Fenianism may mean in Ireland, in America it is merely a decent cover for filibustering propensities. We must not be indiscriminately severe in dealing with it, even in that aspect of its troublesome existence. Armies, the aggregate number of whose men on both sides exceeded a million, could not, when disbanded at the close of the war, be absorbed all at once into the ranks of remunerative industry. There were Irish soldiers with both the Confederates and the Unionists. They were enticed into the ranks by high bounties—some of them, perhaps, were shouldered into them by events and influences they found themselves unable effectually to resist. During their service they acquired tastes and formed habits which wholly unfitted them for the sobriety and regularity of civil occupations. They will not, or cannot, settle down again to the ordinary pursuits from which they were lured by the recruiting officer. They prefer forcing for themselves a career with a scent of danger in it, and, in a rough sort of way, a prospect of booty and perhaps fame. They take the vocation of "free lances." In Greece they would be brigands—in America they are filibusters. The fringes of American history have over and over again been entangled by the lawlessness of men of this stamp. They happen just now to be predominantly Irish—and Fenianism offers them a suitable cause. They have really no political object, unless it be to get up a war between England and America. They have no wrongs to be redressed. They are not influenced by any hope of bettering their opportunities of getting comfortable livelihoods—the United States present them with as many such opportunities as Canada does. It is not even spite towards Great Britain that constitutes the strength of their motive. Like the débris of all great armies, they are utterly demoralised for all the ends of civil life—and these Fenian expeditions into Canada may be regarded as undertaken in the main to gratify that artificial thirst for excitement which commonly grows out of the enforced idleness of quondam soldiers.

It is not worth while recording the movements of an invading band of which Sir John Young could say at its dispersion, "No Fenian has penetrated a mile into Canada or stood half an hour on Canadian soil." The number of adventurous rowdies seems to have been about 2000, and to have been divided into two bands of unequal size—one operating from St. Albans, under O'Neill, and the other from Malone, under Gleeson. Both came into collision with Canadian forces, and both suffered the loss of two or three men killed and perhaps a dozen wounded. Their arms and stores—the one thrown away, the other abandoned—fell partly into Canadian hands, chiefly into the hands of United States soldiers. Within less than a week the men who threatened the subversion of order and independence in the Dominion were hanging about the neighbourhood of Malone in a demoralised and starving condition, unable to get back to their homes for lack of money to pay their railway fares. The collapse of the project was as complete as it was sudden; and, but for a fact or two of real importance which it brought out into strong relief, the affair would hardly have been worth noting.

One of these, and deserving the first mention, was the prompt and decisive international loyalty of the United States Executive. President Grant refused for one moment to connive at, much more to countenance, any offence against the neutrality laws of the country, and issued a proclamation warning all good citizens from taking part in such offence. The army at his disposal is small, and the area over which it is distributed is vast; so that the collection of an adequate force on the northern frontier in time to prevent its being crossed was, doubtless, impracticable. But General Meade came up in time to give a good account of the retreating raiders. "Generals" O'Neill and Gleeson were arrested and sent to gaol, and their respective bands, as we have said, were

dispersed; and, should the Fenian leaders be found guilty, the Administration at Washington, it is rumoured, "are determined to inflict on them the full penalties of the law." Such bonâ fides on the part of the United States Government cannot but be fully appreciated by her Majesty's Ministers, as we are sure it is by her Majesty's subjects in general.

The other fact illustrated by this onset of Fenian rowdism on the Dominion was the patriotic spirit of the Canadians and the courageous determination with which they repelled the unprovoked aggression. Appearances were formidable; but the colonists would not allow themselves to be beaten by appearances. They literally hastened to discharge their duty to their country. Strong in their consciousness of right, and upheld by the belief that

Thrice is he arm'd who hath his quarrel just,

they faced with steady determination very serious odds, and gave ample proof of their readiness to stake whatever might be dearest to them upon the defence of their soil, their homes, and their Government. Happily, they have lost nothing in the ordeal by which Fenianism tested their allegiance—not a single life—not even a drop of blood. We congratulate them on the spirit they have displayed. We rejoice, both for ourselves and for them, that they have taken no harm; and we most devoutly hope that this will be the last time of their being summoned from their family circles and their industrial occupations to resist the incursions of a set of men whom neither law nor honour avails to restrain.

"AT THE ROYAL ACADEMY."

The pictures at the Exhibition are, of course, to be seen, but it is worth while to go and only see the people. Pleasant is the gentle crowd of well-dressed and well-mannered women, mingled with gentlemen in the proportion of two or three to one, who loiter round the noble saloons of the Piccadilly Palace of Art. A lady's comments on a picture, when she happens to be sensible and sympathising, as she is likely to be at the present day, may be overheard with advantage by the most learned critic. The feminine quickness of external perception and precise remembrance of individual details in scenery or in costume may go far to make up for the want of a scientific study of principles in giving weight to these unpretending judgments. "I like that so much!" and "Oh! I think that is so like!" and "Oh! isn't that lovely?" are commonplace expressions of approval; but they are seldom uttered without good cause, though by lips which could never pronounce such horrid words as those of the analytical æsthetic philosophy, or the technical names of processes and special effects in the arts of the draughtsman and the painter. Above all, women are qualified to feel the sentiment or moral purpose which the artist has sought to express; they enter frankly and cordially into the spirit of his work, especially when it represents some incident of domestic or social history, and when it appeals to the affections of charity and pity, of compassion or devotion, without the strain and shock of an effort to reach the sublime. Such an instance is the subject of Mr. Millais's interesting picture called "The Flood," a cottager's baby adrift in its cradle, with poor frightened Pussy for its companion, floating down the mighty torrent of the burst reservoir near Sheffield, yet innocently smiling and raising its little hand to the bright rain-drops and the pretty bird on the tree-branch, under which it is carried along. Few lady-visitors to the Royal Academy Exhibition have failed to stop and look at this particular square of painted canvas, without caring to inquire the verdict of critics and connoisseurs upon its merits as an artistic composition. They seldom lift their eyes higher, to that tall portrait of a short clergyman of the Scottish Kirk, which hangs directly above; but having gazed at the baby and the black kitten, observe with satisfaction that the mother is coming in a boat to the rescue; and so the ladies pass on to view Mr. Leslie's charming picture of the girls throwing roses into the brook—the most gracious figures and sweetest faces of English maidenhood that have been created by the skilful pencil to win the silent homage of all manly hearts.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday, June 2.

The preliminary judicial inquiry into the conspiracy against the life of the Emperor has now come to a close, and it is anticipated that the High Court of Justice will immediately assemble for the trial of the persons implicated—seventy-three in number, it is said. Meanwhile twenty prisoners accused of being mixed up in the conspiracy in question have been set at liberty. It is believed that the High Court will hold its sittings at Blois.

M. Gambetta told the electors of the first circumscription, the other day, with a certain amount of truth, that the supporters of the plébiscite did not know what to do with their victory; that they were uncertain, divided, and disposed to adjourn everything. It is very generally feared that the new Ministry will gradually become disposed to rely more for support upon "personal" influence than a healthy public opinion, and that things will in some degree subside into the old groove again. In the mean time we have a new Press Bill, which ought to give satisfaction, since journalists, instead of being exposed to the tender mercies of a too subservient magistracy, and newspaper proprietors being subject to arbitrary proceedings on the part of the Government, will have their interest confided to a jury. It is understood, moreover, that a reduction of the present newspaper stamp is in contemplation, to be followed by its complete abolition within a stated time; but, on the other hand, a duty upon advertisements is talked of. Another measure of the Government, which indicates its disposition to proceed in the path of reform, is the bill for reducing the yearly salaries of the senators from 30,000*fr.* to half that amount.

The deaths in Paris from smallpox show a steady increase each week, and have now attained the formidable figure of 218, being an increase of twenty-three over the week preceding. "More than half the population of Paris," says the *Gaulois*, "have received the two regulation punctures of the lancet, and yet the deaths have reached this alarming number." The Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne, who it was thought would be sent as Ambassador to Vienna to replace the Duke de Gramont, the new French Minister of Foreign Affairs, just arrived in Paris, has been attacked by smallpox, and so has the

Duke de Caumont la Force. M. Jules Ferry, in the Corps Législatif the other day, drew the attention of the Government to the alarming progress of the malady, and demanded a system of gratuitous vaccination, the removal of smallpox patients from the Paris hospitals, and the assembling of a congress of medical men to consider the best means of arresting the epidemic. The Minister of the Interior intimated that the Government were engaged in considering the question in the sense of M. Jules Ferry's proposals, so that people at length believe vigorous steps are about to be taken to check the progress of the contagion, which is keeping strangers away from the capital of pleasure just at the moment when the result of the plébiscite had assured them that they had nothing to fear from émeutes and barricades.

The law students of the University of Paris have been treating one of their professors—M. Laboulaye, who had been talked of as a probable Minister of Public Instruction and had actually been nominated a Senator—to a couple of violent demonstrations on the occasion of his presenting himself before them to deliver his accustomed lectures. Shouts of "To the Senate!" were raised and the "Marseillaise" was sung, and altogether the uproar was so great on both occasions that M. Laboulaye was compelled to desist from proceeding with his lectures. He has since addressed a letter to the University authorities requesting that his lectures may be temporarily suspended.

The Emperor reviews some regiments of cavalry and artillery at Longchamps to-day, and the camp of Châlons is again formed for the season. Nearly the whole of the infantry divisions have arrived, but the cavalry are not expected for some days to come. The Commander-in-Chief arrived in the camp on Tuesday, and it is reported that the Prince Imperial will instal himself there next week, with the view of remaining for a couple of months. The Emperor will, it is thought, go to Vichy, where preparations for his reception have been in progress for some time past.

An accident happened, on Friday last, to the railway train from Limoges to Poitiers, just as it arrived within a hundred yards of the St. Benoit tunnel. At this point there is a sharp curve in the line, which runs, moreover, along an embankment 70 ft. in height. It seems that the coupling-irons of an empty coal-truck snapped asunder, throwing all the carriages behind off the line, and precipitating no less than five of them down the embankment. Three persons were killed, others received very severe injuries, and a good number fortunately escaped with more or less serious contusions.

Two writers in the *Pays* and the *Rappel*, M. de Lagarde and M. Rafina, both of whom, by-the-way, had been officers in the army, fought a duel the other day near the Vesinet race-course, the only novelty connected with which was that pistols were made use of instead of the customary small sword. After exchanging a couple of shots on both sides, at twenty paces' distance, without effect, explanations were entered into and hands shaken, and, for the first time for a long period, two Parisian journalists have settled their differences without tapping blood.

ITALY.

In the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies yesterday week the revenue estimates were adopted by 216 against 153 votes, without discussion.

Signor Sella, the Finance Minister, brought forward, on the same day, his Budget for 1871. It shows a surplus of 2,700,000 lire. In the war expenditure there is a reduction of 13,000,000, and of 22,000,000 in the administrative expenses. The irreducible expenditure is, however, increased by 15,000,000, and the public works by 36,000,000, 20,000,000 of which may, perhaps, be reduced by transferring to a private company the construction of the Calabrian railways. Signor Sella defended the retrenchments the Government proposed, and declared that the Ministry would not remain in office were they not approved. A motion for closing the general debate was adopted by 165 against 107.

Signor Lanza has accepted the proposal made in the Chamber of Deputies that the Government would undertake to bring forward within a year a scheme for the reorganisation of the army.

A telegram from Berne announces that the Italian refugees at Lugano suddenly quitted the town and proceeded towards the Lake of Como; and a telegram from Milan states that a band of some fifty persons, coming from Switzerland, had appeared in the province of Como. The Government immediately sent a large force in pursuit, and the revolutionists were dispersed.

The band of brigands which captured Messrs. Moens and Murray were sentenced by the Court at Naples last Saturday. The chief and two others are condemned to death, and the remainder to long terms of penal servitude and imprisonment.

SPAIN.

A meeting of provincial deputies was held, on Thursday week, under the presidency of Marshal Prim. Twenty-two of those present voted against a resolution to confer Royal prerogatives upon Marshal Serrano, while twelve only recorded their votes in favour of that proposal. In the sitting of the Cortes on Tuesday a proposal was made for the immediate election of a King, which failing in three successive divisions, it was then moved that the Federal Republic should be accepted as the definitive form of government. The report of the committee on the bill for the election of a Monarch was read. The debate on the subject is to be announced three days beforehand, and the sitting is to last until the election has been accomplished.

The partisans of Marshal Espartero have published a manifesto calling on the country to elect him King.

Marshal Prim has written a letter requesting the members of the Cortes to be in their places on the 6th inst., as an explanation is to be given on that day of the efforts made by the Ministry to put an end to the interregnum.

Senor Moret presented a bill in the Cortes, on Saturday, for the abolition of slavery in the colonies of Spain. By its provisions, all children born since the revolution of 1868 (the Government paying to the proprietors 50 crowns for each such child), and all children born after the passing of the bill, are to become free. Slaves who have fought for Spain, and slaves more than sixty-five years old, are also to be made free. The bill was received with loud applause by the Cortes.

An official telegram has been received from Cuba by the Government which reports a successful engagement with the insurgents, of whom seventeen were killed and 170 surrendered.

PORTUGAL.

The new Ministry has been constituted. The Duke of Saldanha is to be Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs and of War; Senor Sampaio, Minister of the Interior; Senor Ferreira, Minister of Finance and Justice; Senor Acorto, Minister of Marine.

GERMANY.

The King of Prussia, accompanied by Count Bismarck, left Berlin, on Wednesday, for Ems, on a visit to the Emperor of Russia.

The North German Parliament was closed on Thursday

week by the King of Prussia in person. His Majesty, in his Speech from the Throne, congratulated the members on the successful result of their labours, and enumerated the legislative measures they had passed in four sessions.

DENMARK.

The new Cabinet has been constituted, as follows:—M. Holstein-Holsteinborg, to be President of the Council; M. Rosenørnlehn, Minister for Foreign Affairs; M. Haffner, Minister of War and Marine, ad interim; M. Fønnesbeck, Minister of the Interior; M. Krieger, Minister of Justice; M. Fenger, Minister of Finance; M. Hall, Minister of Public Worship.

AMERICA.

The President has signed the Northern Pacific Railway Bill and the bill to enforce the suffrage amendment.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has reported in favour of the bill for the establishment of a telegraph cable between California and China.

The House of Representatives has appropriated 100,000 dols. in aid of the Arctic expedition. The House has referred to the President petitions from the Fenians Nagle and Warren, British prisoners, who asked the interference of the Government of the United States in their behalf. The House requested the President to take such action as international law and the facts of the case shall justify.

Mr. Boutwell, Secretary to the Treasury, has ordered the sale of 5,000,000 dols. of gold and the purchase of 8,000,000 dols. of United States Bonds during June. This order includes the sales of gold and purchases of bonds under the Sinking Fund Act.

Mr. Thornton, our Minister at Washington, has informed the United States Secretary of State of the satisfaction of the British Government with the course taken by President Grant during the Fenian raid into Canada.

There were imposing ceremonies on Monday at the various national cemeteries in the States, the day having been set apart for the decoration of the graves of the national soldiers and sailors.

CANADA.

That half ludicrous affair, the Fenian invasion, has had an abrupt close. In our last Number it was stated that the first attempt was promptly repulsed, and in another attempt, near Huntingdon, the marauders exhibited again a surprising amount of cowardice. They crossed the Trout River on Thursday night last week and proceeded to construct breastworks. In about three hours the Canadians came up and attacked them. Scared at the first fire, they fired a few shots in return and then turned their backs upon their breastworks and Canada, and recrossed the boundary line a disorganised mob. Sir John Young, in a telegram dated Monday, states that everything is quiet along the frontier. The Fenians are begging their way home from Malone, or getting carried away in sheep and cattle trucks. Three of the enemy were killed and ten wounded at Freeburg, and it is said about the same number at Trout River, and their stores are stated to be much wasted and lost. We do not hear that a single Canadian has received even a scratch. The United States Marshal has arrested Gleeson and several other of the Fenian leaders and lodged them in gaol at Malone.

We learn by telegram from New York, on Thursday afternoon, that a party of Fenians, having refused to enter the car at Williamstown, New York, were fired upon by the Federal troops, and several were wounded.

A serious fire is raging in the forests of the Saguenay region. Several persons have perished, and it is reported that 300 families have been rendered destitute.

INDIA.

Lord Napier of Magdala has been sworn a member of the Viceregal Council.

General Selby has been appointed to the command of the Mysore division. The late Governor of Turkistan has been taken prisoner and sent to Cabul under a strong escort. From Calcutta there is the agreeable news that rain has fallen generally throughout Bengal, and that the prospects of the crops are much improved.

The adoption by the wealthy natives of Bombay of a memorial to the Duke of Argyll against the income tax is announced.

CHINA.

We have intelligence from China, by way of Bombay, that the Mohammedan rebels in the North-West Provinces are gaining ground, having advanced to the borders of Honan. Their progress is creating much alarm among the Chinese officials, and further disturbances are expected.

At the request of the Government of Victoria, no newspapers, book-packets, or packets of patterns addressed to that colony will, until further notice, be forwarded by the route of San Francisco and New Zealand.

The Dunmail, a China clipper, bound from London for Hong-Kong with a general cargo, valued at little less than £100,000, has been lost at the entrance to Hong-Kong harbour, having struck on a sunken rock.

The first fatal Alpine accident of the season is reported. News has reached Cambridge that Mr. E. Royds, of Trinity Hall, has been killed by a fall over a precipice while on a mountaineering expedition on the Alps. Mr. Royds was an ardent athlete, having several times represented Cambridge against Oxford in the inter-University athletic sports.

Mr. Shirley Brooks succeeds Mr. Mark Lemon as Editor of *Punch*.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of Mold, held on Wednesday, a telegram was read from the Marquis of Westminster promising a donation of £100 towards purchasing the Bailey hill, for the public.

The international rifle-match between eight English and eight Irish took place near Dublin on Thursday week. Each competitor fired thirty shots, at 1000 yards. Earl Spencer was captain of the Irish, and Earl Ducie captain of the English. The Irish total was 730; the English total 642. The highest Irish score was 105; the highest English 93.

An experiment with gun-cotton was made, on Tuesday, at Rye. The martello tower No. 36, the walls of which were 12 ft. thick at the base, were entirely demolished by 200 lb. of gun-cotton, divided into three charges and fired simultaneously by electricity. The gun-cotton was in 5-in. discs; and none of the debris was blown away to the extent of fifty yards from the building.

A petition to Parliament has been adopted by 1500 teachers of the United Kingdom, in which it is submitted that the time-table conscience clause, as generally understood, is open to grave objections. The petitioners state that the times for religious instruction should be plainly set forth on the walls of the school-room, and that, if an objection be made to a scholar receiving religious instruction by the parents, such child shall be excused from attendance.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The ninety-first Derby has been lost and won, and in many respects has proved a very remarkable race. Out of the 253 entries only fifteen came to the post—the smallest number that has run since Mundig's year (1835), with the single exception of 1855, when Wild Dayrell beat a field of eleven. That Macgregor should succumb to Kinger aft, from whom he cantered away at Newmarket not a month since, was almost beyond belief; but it is quite hopeless to try to account for his being beaten by Palmerston and Muster, the former only a second-class animal on his last year's performances, and the latter, who has been beaten this year with a light weight in handicaps, besides finishing a bad third to Bonny Swell and Coutts at Chester. Indeed, were not Kingeraft and Macgregor the property of men like Lord Falmouth and Mr. Merry, who have earned the complete confidence of the public, very bitter things would be said of their contradictory running. The road is slowly but surely giving way to the rail, and was far less patronised than usual this year, while the presence of Macgregor caused the race to be regarded with comparative apathy. Once on the course, however, the ring and stands seemed as crowded as of yore, and there was hardly standing room on the hill during the decision of the great event.

The first horse we saw in the paddock was Prince of Wales. He is a blood-like, corky colt, and carries his tail in a jaunty fashion; he looked wonderfully fit, but he does not possess any of Friponnier's fine size and commanding appearance—in fact, he is not comparable with his distinguished brother. Bonny Swell was being led quietly about under the hedge; he is a neat little horse, though he looked uncommonly lazy, and showed great inclination to stand still. The Irish candidate, Sarsfield, is a big and by no means bad-looking chestnut, though his white legs somewhat detract from his appearance. Trainer, jockey, and attendants had all come over with him, and the scene at his saddling was rather peculiar, as there was an amount of noise, bustle, and brogue that caused a good deal of amusement, while the horse himself was diligently occupied in trying to kick out the front of the stall. Palmerston is a particularly neat, level brown, and many people thought him the best-looking horse in the paddock. His coat shone like satin, and his condition was simply perfect; a big, common-looking head, however, detracts from his appearance. A good deal of consternation was caused by a widely circulated report that Camel was scratched, which gained the readier credence from the fact that he went very badly in the betting. Joseph Dawson's appearance with his three candidates soon contradicted the canard. We gave a description of King o' Scots and Normanby in the Two Thousand week, and will only say that the former shows less and less quality each time we see him, while the most one of his admirers could say for him was, "he'd be a nice horse if he'd only got a leg to stand on," and the latter did not look as if breaking a blood-vessel had done him much harm. Camel sadly disappointed us. He is a great, overgrown brute, without an atom of quality, and his appearance is not improved by an ugly head, with huge outré ears, very much like those of The Earl. We did not admire Ely Appleton, who is very short behind the saddle; but Nobleman is a nice colt, and gave promise of much better things than he performed. We had not seen Cymbal since he was sold at Tattersalls' for 1650 gs. We were very pleased with him then, and he has gone on the right way ever since; still, though a very taking colt, and immensely admired in the paddock, there was a somewhat flashy look about him, which told of fine speed over six furlongs, rather than of a successful trip over this severe mile and a half, and his running was quite in accordance with this. Muster is a very common black, who was not improved by a hood and blinkers, and his jockey wore no spurs. Such an animal as Cockney Boy was never seen in a Derby field, and what could have induced his owner to go to the expense of sending him to Epsom, and pay £25 for the pleasure of seeing him walk in behind the crowd, is beyond our comprehension. At any rate, he furnished endless amusement for everyone.

Kingeraft was saddled by himself, and went down to the starting-post to meet the others; but Macgregor, though saddled on the course, came into the paddock after cantering. To our surprise, Fordham was up instead of Daley, and very pleased he looked, while several friends assured him that, after so many years of disappointment, a Derby was at length within his grasp, and that this time he could not lose even if he tried. The favourite looked very fit and well; but we cannot alter our previously-expressed opinion, that there is nothing remarkable in his appearance, except his grand, powerful quarters, while he has decidedly badly-shaped fore-legs. They would have got off at the first attempt but for Cockney Boy, who did not seem to relish the journey before him, and who, when the flag fell, was left so far in the rear that the crowd closed in between him and the field, and, coming into collision with a man, they both had a heavy fall. The Hackney pet, however, was caught and remounted, and passed the post about a quarter of an hour after the judge had left the box. They came at a cracking pace from Tattenham Corner, and about a quarter of a mile from home Fordham was moving uneasily on the favourite; a few strides further he was beaten, and the three placed began to leave him. It looked a good race till about a hundred yards from home, and then Kingeraft shot away from Palmerston and Muster, and won anyhow. The running of the first and third is quite unaccountable. Lord Falmouth's colt was beaten at Newmarket apparently for want of stamina; and yet, at the end of this severe mile and a half, he appeared quite fresh, and carried off the race more easily than it has been won for years. With 5 st. 10 lb. Muster could do nothing in the Chester Cup; and Bonny Swell, whom he beat easily here, lost him in the Dee Stakes. Macgregor's form was too bad to be true; and we can only imagine that his upright pasterns could not bring him down the hill from Tattenham Corner. During the last ten years the winner of the "Guineas," if engaged in the Derby, has never failed till now to secure a place. French had never previously won the blue ribbon, though he was second in 1865 and 1866, on Christmas Carol and Savernake respectively.

Space does not permit of more than a passing notice of the Civil Service sports, which, thanks mainly to the energy and tact of Mr. Morse, the hon. sec., are by far the most popular of the season. The experiment of having them on a general holiday proved eminently successful, and nearly 10,000 spectators were collected at Lillie Bridge by four o'clock. Bullock and Eames were the most noticeable performers; the first-named "put" the shot 38 ft. 9 in. (we believe this is the longest throw on record), and the latter won the 100 yards and 220 yards challenge cup. He has a brilliant turn of speed, and is a great acquisition to the service—while he must stay better than people give him credit for, or he would not have defeated Eaton in the longer race. Sydenham Dixon won the mile for the third time in succession, and the challenge cup therefore becomes his own property. The time, 4 min. 48 sec.,

was very fair, and the way in which the winner ran away from Michôd in the last 200 yards, showed how much was left in him. There is a competition on Wednesday next between picked men from the Inland Revenue and Post Office, and Dixon and Michôd will meet again in a three-mile race.

The third match for the billiard championship was the most uninteresting of the three, for Roberts, jun., was so much too good for Bowles that 10 to 1 was laid on him very early in the game. Bowles seemed nervous at first, and failed to make a good many easy strokes, though throughout the entire evening his cannons were really marvellous, and he seemed quite unable to miss one. His hazards, both winning and losing, were poor, and he was deficient in that power of nursing the balls and bringing them together after a stroke which his opponent possesses in such an eminent degree. Except for a few minutes after the interval for refreshment (and then he had little opening), the champion was in brilliant form. His execution and delicacy of touch were really wonderful, and two long successions of cannons served admirably to show his complete command over the balls. Both men seemed afraid of the pockets, and the spot stroke was never attempted if a score could possibly be made in any other way. Joseph Bennett is the next aspirant for the championship, and, from the well-known brilliancy of his "all round" play, it ought to be a near thing between him and Roberts.

Tuesday night's *Gazette* announces several appointments to the first, second, and third classes of the Star of India.

The Oxford and Cambridge rifle contest for small bores, at 800, 900, and 1000 yards, has ended in favour of the former by twenty-three points. Cambridge won the last match.

The trial of the Bristol election petition was concluded yesterday week. Mr. Baron Bramwell decided against the petitioners on all the points except one—whether treating at the test ballot invalidates the election. This is reserved as a special case for the consideration of the Court of Common Pleas.—Baron Hughes, on Monday, dismissed the petition against the return of Mr. Heron for Tipperary.

We learn from the *Scotsman* that the foundation-stone of a church being erected at Kilgraston-road, Whitehouse, at a cost of £6000, to perpetuate the memory of the late Dr. Robertson, was laid on Saturday afternoon, in the presence of a large number of spectators, by the Lord High Commissioner. The Earl of Stair was afterwards presented with a silver trowel as a memento of the pleasing service he had performed.

A preliminary meeting was held at Edinburgh, on Monday afternoon, under the presidency of the Earl of Dalhousie, to inaugurate a movement for a national memorial to Sir James Simpson. The speakers were the Lord Provost, the Principal of the University, the Presidents of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, the Master of the Merchant Company, Sir William Gibson Craig, Sir George Harvey, the Rev. Provost Casenove, Dr. Alexander Wood, and Dr. Andrew Wood. Resolutions were unanimously and cordially adopted, and an influential committee was appointed.

The report of the board of management of the Earlswood Asylum for Idiots for the past year is of a most gratifying character. The legacies amounted to £5259, and an anonymous donor, twice during the year, gave the sum of £1000. A similar sum was given by a lady. The challenge of a lady to be one of twenty to give 100 gs. was responded to, and £2000 was raised. The Commissioners in Lunacy and the medical superintendent speak in the highest terms of the condition of the inmates. The receipts during the year were £24,923 7s. 5d., and the expenditure £22,919 3s. 7d.; a balance being left of £2004 3s. 10d. A sum of £2000 is still required to complete the proposed enlargement; and £4000 to £5000 needed to erect the detached infirmary.

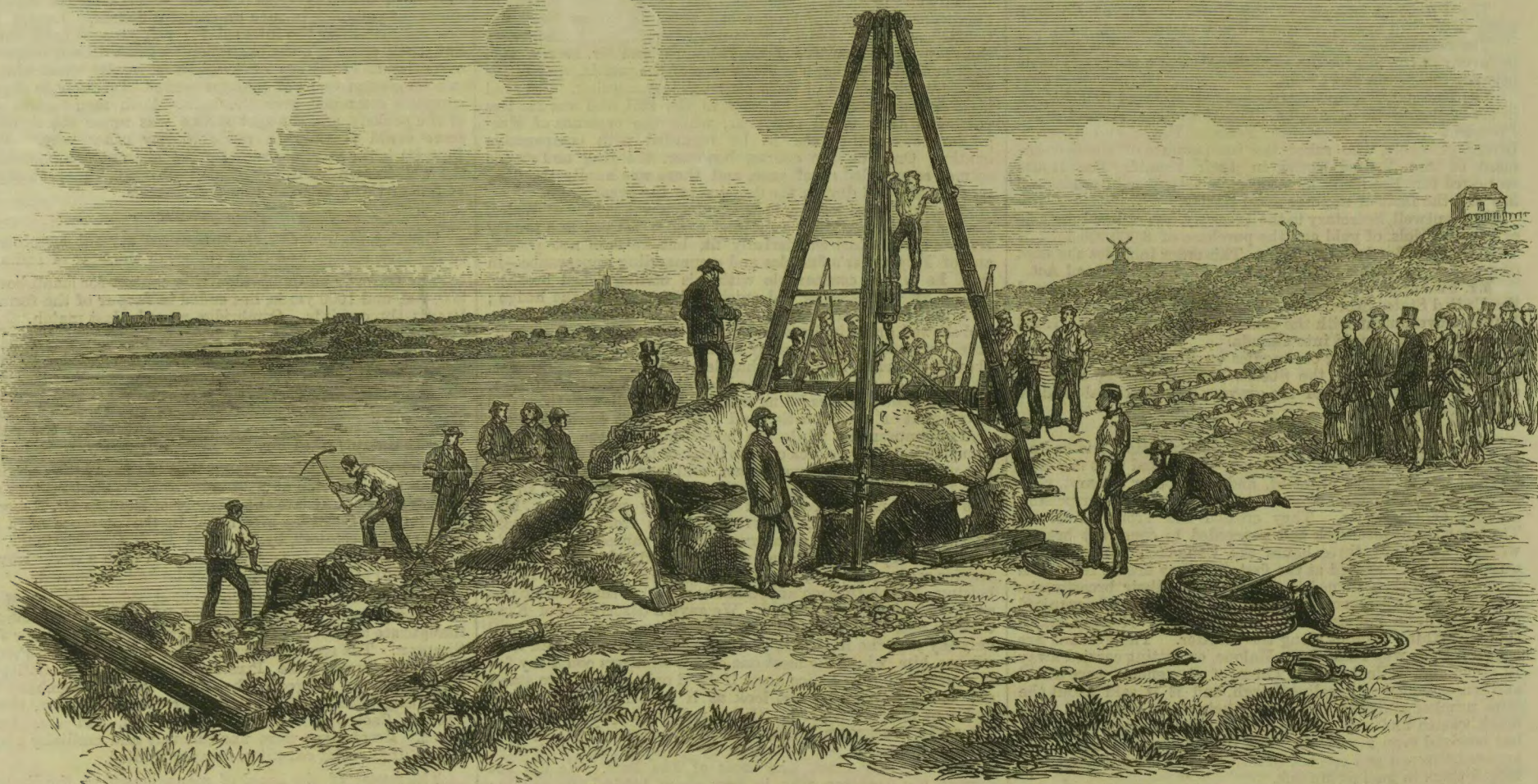
In the Court of Probate and Divorce judgment was given, on Thursday, on the appeal question in the case of "Mordaunt v. Mordaunt." Lord Chief Baron Kelly and Mr. Justice Keating took their seats with Lord Penzance, constituting the full Court. The question at issue was substantially whether a suit of divorce can be prosecuted under the condition of insanity or mental incapacity in the respondent. Mr. Justice Keating first stated his opinion, which was that the order made by the Judge Ordinary for staying proceedings in this case ought not to be rescinded or varied. Lord Penzance concluded that the order ought to be confirmed. He said that there would be no obstacle to the petitioner appealing to the House of Lords, if he determined to take that course; and for this purpose the petition might, if desired, be dismissed. The Lord Chief Baron held that the order of the Court made in this case ought to be rescinded. The majority of the Court being for upholding the order, it follows that the divorce suit cannot be proceeded with.

ROYAL THAMES YACHT CLUB.

The cutter-match of the Royal Thames Yacht Club, on Monday week, brought together more competitors, in the first class, than on any former occasion. These were the Julia, of 113 tons, owned by Mr. G. F. Moss; the Rose of Devon, 139, by Mr. E. Johnson; the Christabel, 52, by Lord Annesley; the Muriel, 40, by Mr. H. Bridson; the Oimara, 159, by Mr. J. Wylie; the Vanguard, 60, by Lieutenant-Colonel Verschöyle; and the Vindex, 45, by Mr. A. Duncan. There was a time allowance of 20 sec. per ton for their difference of tonnage. The course was from Gravesend round the Nore Light and back. The prize for the first class was a piece of plate, worth £100, and there were prizes of £30 and £20 for the smaller yachts, which we have not named. The race took place under the direction of Lord Alfred Paget, the Commodore, and the Vice-Commodore, Lord De Ros. The yachts started at eleven o'clock, with a light wind from E.S.E., at half ebb tide. The smallest vessels, the Muriel first of all, got away quickly, and took the lead. The Vindex and the Vanguard led alternately below Thames Haven, and it was at Shoeburyness that the Oimara, which had started last, came out first of the whole fleet. In rounding the Nore, about three o'clock, the Oimara and Vanguard were first, the Rose of Devon a bad third, and the Vindex ten minutes after her. The wind almost died away, and all their sails were used, but it was very little more than a drifting-match all the way up. The Vanguard passed the Oimara near the Upper Bligh Buoy, but in the Hope the Oimara, catching a "cat's-paw," repassed her. The sternmost vessels gradually, as they caught slants of wind, all came up, and formed a cluster at the finish, as follows:—

	R.	M.	S.
Rose of Devon	6	19	40
Vanguard	6	20	40
Oimara	6	20	43
Julia	6	24	45
Christabel	6	25	7
Muriel	6	25	46
Vindex	6	26	4

In the early part of the race the Vindex hoisted a protest



RAISING THE WEST CAPSTONE OF LE TREPIED CROMLECH, GUERNSEY.
SEE PAGE 594.

signal, and at the conclusion of the sport Mr. Duncan formally complained that while on the starboard tack the Vanguard had made him go about. As it was found impossible to deter-

mine the matter in dispute on the spot, the question was reserved for the future consideration of the sailing committee, and the prizes remain in abeyance. At present the Vanguard,

Muriel, and Vindex are the winners of the first, second, and third prizes. Should the Vanguard be disqualified, the Muriel, Vindex, and Christabel will take the three prizes.



THE ROYAL THAMES YACHT CLUB: FINISH OF THE CUTTER-MATCH.

THE RED RIVER EXPEDITION IN NORTH AMERICA.



THE PRAIRIE CREES.



OJIBWAYS OF RED RIVER.
SEE PAGE 594.

much to hear, and we fear that we shall have so much to say, that we willingly abstain from any anticipation of such discussions. But, as it is the most important measure of the Session, and the only one which fairly grapples with a fearful problem, it is right to declare that the nation expects from all parties serious and honest work upon it. This is not a party bill. Were it wrecked the Ministry would not go down, nor would there be a political crisis. The only result would be that the helpless would be left uncared for, and the prospects of the crime-crop in future years would be as promising as ever. Not the less, however—indeed, greatly the more—would the British Legislature stand condemned by the country. There is nothing in the way of calm and candid debate on the Education Bill; men's minds are agitated by no conflict of faction; no Government totters and requires to be propped up by those devices of daily contrivance which leave scant time for the consideration of a vital question; no foreign wars or disturbed foreign relations occupy us, and the necessity for the measure is admitted on both sides of the House. Should the bill fall to the ground therefore, the disgrace will be national, and discredit will be thrown upon our institutions. We have greatly extended the area of suffrage; we have brought together those whom we rightfully consider the representative of the thoughtful part of the people; and if such an assembly prove too heedless or too bigoted to be able to agree upon a scheme for saving the children of the people from the ignorance which we proclaim, almost monotonously, to be the parent of crime, what are we to say of Parliamentary representation? That Parliament is a noble machine for extracting taxes, and that Englishmen, in Parliament as out of it, can stand gallantly by their leaders in internecine fray, splendidly when the fight is with the enemies of the nation; but that there is no aptitude for domestic legislation of the higher sort, and that such aptitude must be looked for elsewhere, and such work must be confided to other hands. We hope better things; but those things must be seen in less than two months from Trinity Sunday.

If these important matters—matters, however, of very unequal importance—be fittingly dealt with, the nation will not be very rigid in calling its Council to account for smaller affairs. The Lords will doubtless take the course of right and justice in regard to the real Wrong of Woman, and will not visit upon the poor, hardworked, oppressed wife the sins of the "shrieking sisterhood." The Ballot Bill must take its chance; it needs much amendment, and it will be well if the business can be got out of hand; nevertheless England will stand where she did though the secret vote should not be taken for another year or two. It may not be difficult to discern the fate of the Tests Bill, yet the measure must come; and the Lords would do well to see that what is inevitable may be wisely done with grace, and not grudgingly. For the rest, we suppose that, though Europe has been perturbed during late years by questions, and more than questions, which would have interested our fathers at least to the extent of holding one or two foreign debates of high character, there is no chance of an English Legislature showing that it does take some notice of the rest of the world. A little less insularity might be quite compatible with the maintenance of our modern theory of insulation. But those who remember Canning and Palmerston will be perfectly ready to forgive their successors if they avail themselves of national indifference to foreign topics, and devote the leisure thus gained to doing the work that lies nearest at hand.

THE COURT.

The Queen, with Princess Louisa and Princess Beatrice, continues at Balmoral Castle.

Earl De Grey arrived at the castle, on Saturday last, as Minister in attendance upon her Majesty.

On Sunday the Queen, Princess Louisa, and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service in the parish church of Crathie. The Rev. Dr. Norman McLeod officiated.

The Queen has visited the Linn of Muick and the Linn of Quoich. Her Majesty, accompanied by the Princesses, takes daily rides and drives around the neighbourhood of Balmoral.

The Rev. Dr. McLeod has been on a visit to the Queen.

Earl De Grey, Dr. McLeod, and the Rev. Dr. Taylor have dined with her Majesty.

The Queen will hold a Council to-day (Saturday).

The Hon. and Very Rev. Gerald Wellesley, Dean of Windsor, has been appointed Lord High Almoner to the Queen, in the place of the Bishop of Winchester, resigned.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

The celebration of the fifty-first anniversary of the birth of the Queen took place on Saturday last. The usual loyal demonstrations were made in the metropolis. The customary inspection of the brigade of Foot Guards took place in St. James's Park, in the presence of the Duke of Cambridge, the Prince of Wales, the King of the Belgians, Prince Christian, Prince Teck, and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar.

Ministerial banquets were given by the Premier, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Home Secretary, the Earl of Clarendon, Earl Granville, the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, the Right Hon. Hugh C. Childers, the Duke of Argyll, the Lord Steward, the Lord Chamberlain, the Master of the Horse, the Attorney-General, and the Archbishop of York. The Hon. Corps of Gentlemen at Arms entertained a large party at their mess, at St. James's Palace. Mrs. Gladstone also had a reception, after the Premier's banquet, at their residence on Carlton House-terrace. The King of the Belgians, the Nawab Nazim of Bengal and his two sons, and upwards of five hundred guests assembled.

The various clubhouses, theatres, and residences of the members of the Ministry were illuminated, as were also the establishments of the Royal tradesmen. At Chelsea Hospital, Windsor, Chatham, Woolwich, Portsmouth, and Aldershot, the day was observed in the customary loyal manner.

THE QUEEN'S LEVÉE.

By command of the Queen a Levée was held on Monday, at St. James's Palace, by the Prince of Wales on behalf of her Majesty. The Prince, attended by his suite and escorted by a detachment of the 1st Life Guards, arrived at the palace from Marlborough House, and was received by the great officers of state of the Royal household. The Duke of Cambridge, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, and the Nawab Nazim of Bengal with his sons were present. The usual state ceremonial was observed. The Prince entered the Throne-room, accompanied by the Duke of Cambridge and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, and attended by the customary officers of state of the Queen's and his Royal Highness's households. Several presentations in the diplomatic circle and in the general circle about 200 were made. The Levée was also attended by upwards of 400 persons of distinction.

COURT ARRANGEMENTS.

A state ball will take place on the 21st inst. at Buckingham Palace.

The Queen will give a breakfast at Windsor Castle on the 24th inst.

A state concert will be given on the 29th inst. at Buckingham Palace.

THE KING OF THE BELGIANS.

The King of the Belgians, on Sunday, attended Divine service at the Roman Catholic chapel in Sloane-street.

The King, during the week, has been entertained by the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duchess of Cambridge, his Excellency Musurus Pacha, the Austrian Ambassador and Countess Apponyi, the American Minister and Mrs. Motley, the Duchess of Manchester, the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, the Earl of Clarendon, the Earl and Countess of Dudley, Viscount and Viscountess Torrington, Lady Llanover, M. and Madame van de Weyer, and Mrs. Gladstone.

His Majesty has also visited Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, the members of the Orleans Royal family, and various members of the aristocracy, and received numerous visitors at Claridge's Hotel.

The King has inspected the Tower of London, and the subway leading from Tower-hill to Southwark. His Majesty was also present at the Derby.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales continue at Marlborough House.

The Prince presided, on Thursday week, at a meeting on behalf of the funds of St. George's Hospital, at the Hanover-square Rooms. The Princess was present at the meeting. The King of the Belgians lunched with their Royal Highnesses at Marlborough House. The Prince and Princess afterwards inspected the exhibition of fans at the South Kensington Museum. In the evening their Royal Highnesses went to the Italian Opera, Drury-lane.

On the following evening the Prince and Princess were present at a ball given by the Duke and Duchess of Manchester at their residence in Great Stanhope-street.

On Saturday last the Prince was present at the guard-mounting parade, in St. James's Park, in honour of the Queen's birthday. The Princess, accompanied by Prince Albert Victor, Prince George, and Princess Louisa of Wales, witnessed the parade from Dover House. In the evening the Prince and Princess went to the Royal Italian Opera, Covent-garden.

On Monday the Prince held a Levée, which is described above. The King of the Belgians visited the Prince and Princess. Princess Teck lunched with their Royal Highnesses. In the evening the Prince and Princess dined with the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland at Stafford House.

On Tuesday the Prince visited Prince Leopold at Windsor Castle, and also visited the King of the Belgians at Claridge's Hotel. In the evening his Royal Highness dined with the Earl of Wilton.

On Wednesday the Prince was present at the Derby. The Princess has taken her customary daily drives.

PRINCE AND PRINCESS CHRISTIAN.

The ceremony of churching Princess Christian was performed, yesterday week, at St. George's Chapel, Windsor.

Prince and Princess Christian left Frogmore House, on Monday, for Claremont, where they will remain about ten days. Their Royal Highnesses had a dinner-party.

The King of the Belgians visited the Prince and Princess, on Tuesday, at Claremont.

Dr. Gream left London on Tuesday for the New Palace, Potsdam, to be in attendance upon the Crown Princess of Prussia during her accouchement.

CHURCH.

PREFERRMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Buchanan, Thomas Boughton, to be Chaplain to the Bishop of Salisbury.
Falwasser, J. F.; Curate of Piddletrenthide.
Gray, J. H.; Vicar of Keynsham, Somersetshire.
Hart, Henry Cornelius; Curate of Horton-cum-Woodlands.
Horrox, J. H.; Vicar of Newchurch-in-Pendle, Lancashire.
Hose, T. C.; Rector of Roydon, Diss.
Longland, C. P.; Vicar of Headington, near Oxford.
Mayor, W.; Vicar of St. Paul's, Blackburn.
Millett, Edward; Curate of Kimmeridge, Dorset.
Monsell, Dr.; Rector of St. Nicholas's, Guildford.
Purches, G. C.; Curate of Donhead St. Mary, Wilts.
Purrier, H. T.; Chaplain of the Wilts County Lunatic Asylum.
Robinson, G.; Vicar of St. Augustine's, Everton, Liverpool.
Smith, Francis Edward; Rector of Hadstock, Essex.
Stable, S. M.; Curate of Calstone, Wilts.
Tomlinson, Edward; Rector of Shelve, Salop.
Wilson, T. P.; Vicar of Haslingden, Lancashire.

Dr. Durnford, the new Bishop of Chichester, was on Tuesday enthroned in the cathedral of his diocese, in the presence of a large number of clergy and laity.

The Bishop of London presided, on Tuesday, at the annual court of the Society for the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches, and expressed his sense of the deep obligation which the Church of England owed to this society.

About fifteen months ago the dilapidated tower of Whitfield Church, Northants, was blown down in a gale; and, the body of the building being in nearly as bad a state, the whole has been rebuilt by Mr. Woodyer, architect, at a cost of £3000. The fabric was reopened on the 24th ult.

The Bishop of Manchester consecrated Emmanuel Church, Preston, on the 23rd ult. The church has cost about £6000, and there are 967 sittings, 360 being appropriated and the rest free. The site of the church was given by Mr. Thomas Tomlinson, who also presented the pulpit, prayer-desk, and font. Messrs. Myers and Co. were the architects.

The Bishop of Lincoln and Archdeacon Trollope preached at the reopening services of Lacey church on the 18th ult. The work of restoration includes the rebuilding of the north aisle, at the cost of Mr. G. Brooks; and the south porch, by Miss Brooks. The chancel-arch was the gift of Miss Bell, and windows have been presented in memory of David Field and William Brooks. Mr. James Fowler was the architect.

The foundation-stone of a new church, of which Mr. Chancellor is the architect, was laid, on the 23rd ult., at Forthend, Great Waltham, by Mrs. J. J. Tufnell. The church, together with the parsonage, will cost about £4000; and towards this sum Mr. J. J. Tufnell has given £850; Trinity College, Oxford, £550 and £100 a year endowment; the President of Trinity College, £450; and Guy's Hospital, £300.

The Bishop of Ripon presided, yesterday week, at the meeting of the Home Teaching Society for the Blind. The report stated that during the year upwards of 700 blind people had been visited and taught to read, and there were twenty teachers constantly at work. Efforts were being made to increase the receipts of this charity and extend its operations. Every £50 contributed enabled them to employ one teacher.

The general meeting and election of the Friend of the Clergy Corporation was held on Tuesday—Lieutenant-General Sir G. Lawrence in the chair. The report stated that 107 ladies, widows and daughters of clergymen, were now on the funds of the institution, receiving pensions of from £30 to £40 per annum, the payments to whom during the year had amounted to £4000. Since the foundation of the charity, in 1849, 167 ladies have been admitted as pensioners, and have received a total amount of £49,295. The sum of £10,290 has also been granted to clergymen and their families.

The rules agreed to at the last meeting of Convocation as the fundamental principles on which the revision of the Scriptures is to be conducted have been published. The committee has been divided into two companies—one for the revision of the Old Testament, and the other for the revision of the New Testament. Several distinguished scholars and divines will be invited to join each company. The first portion of the work to be undertaken by the Old Testament Company will be the revision of the authorised version of the Pentateuch; and the New Testament Company will devote their attention in the first instance to a revision of the authorised Synoptical Gospels. Eight general principles are laid down, which are to be followed by both companies, and there are three special or by-rules for their guidance. The New Testament Company will meet at the Jerusalem Chamber, in Westminster, on the 22nd inst.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OXFORD.

The Stanhope Historical Essay prize for 1870 has been awarded to Mr. Thomas Stewart Omond, Exhibitioner of Balliol College. The subject was "The Origin and Political Significance of the National Debt."

Mr. J. D. Coley, from Magdalen School, has been elected Macbride Scholar of Magdalen Hall.

In a Congregation held last week the amendment to the statute abolishing the right of certain privileged persons to go in for examinations and take their degrees earlier than others was rejected. The amendment was to the effect that the privileges of noblemen and their sons should still be retained, while those of baronets and knights' sons, &c., should be annulled. The amendment to the statute respecting the Ilchester endowment for the encouragement of the study of Slavonic languages, to insert in clause 2 of the statute, after the word "literature," the words "or the history of the Slavonic nations," was moved by Professor Bernard, and carried.

The Senior Proctor has issued the list of candidates for the Second Public Examinations. The total number in for the Final Classical School is 217, of which number 31 enter their names for honours. In the Final Mathematical School we find 162, including 15 for honours; for the Natural Science School there are 8 names down. In this school only 1 man goes in for a pass. For the Law and History School there are 75 candidates, of whom 26 aspire for honours; and 5 men have put their names down for the New Theological School (honours). There are 310 names down of candidates who wish to be examined in Divinity alone. The total number in for Final Schools (excluding those in for Divinity alone) is 467.

The authorities of Christ Church have refused permission for the annual Commemoration Ball, as they consider it would be unbecoming after the late disturbances; there will, however, be other balls during the Grand Commemoration, and amongst them may be mentioned the University Ball, the Masonic Ball, and the Brasenose Ball. In lieu of the Christ Church Ball it is stated a ball will be got up under some other name.

CAMBRIDGE.

Last Saturday Dr. Carpenter gave a lecture in the Senate House upon his recent researches on the temperature and conditions of life in the deep sea, and, on the motion of Professor Sedgwick, received the thanks of those present.

The undermentioned University prizes were adjudged last week:—The Chancellor's gold medal, for the best English poem, to Edward Anthony Beck, Scholar of Trinity Hall. The Powis medal, to F. C. Huddleston, Scholar of King's. The Porson prize, to Edmund Gurney, Scholar of Trinity, and T. E. Page, Minor Scholar of St. John's (aq.). Sir William Browne's medals—for Latin ode, T. E. Page, Minor Scholar of St. John's; Greek epigram, C. Dixon, Scholar of Caius; Latin epigram, W. S. Wood, Scholar of St. John's.

The Senate discussed, last Saturday, the question of a site for the statue of the late Prince Consort, and it was decided to recommend either the Senate-House or the Fitzwilliam Museum. It was stated that after paying for the statue there will remain a surplus of £1000, which it was suggested should form the nucleus of a subscription for a corresponding statue of her Majesty the Queen, to be placed in the central hall of the Fitzwilliam Museum. The Vice-Chancellor promised to report the deliberations to the Council.

Mr. A. Wanklyn, B.A., has been elected a Fellow of Sidney Sussex.

The Tyrwhitt Scholarships for proficiency in Hebrew have been adjudged as under:—H. M. Gwatkin, Inceptor in Arts, St. John's; J. Sharpe, B.A., Christ's (aq.). The following is the order of merit of the other candidates who passed the examination with credit:—F. Watson, B.A., and A. N. Obbard, B.A., St. John's; M. Greenwood, B.A., St. Catherine's.

The subjects of examination for the Winchester reading prizes for 1871 will be—Classical English Prose and Poetry; the Old and New Testament and the English Liturgy; Hooker, "Ecclesiastical Polity," Book I.

The "Fourth of June" will be celebrated at Eton College with considerable éclat. In the morning there will be the speeches in the Upper School, and in the evening the annual procession of boats upon the Thames.

The trustees of the Manchester Grammar School have been informed that Miss Brackenbury, of Brighton, has given a donation of £5000 to that institution. The donor has expressed a desire that £1000 shall be applied towards the completion of the new school buildings, and £4000 to the foundation of three exhibitions or scholarships at Balliol College, Oxford.



HOUSE OF THE FAMILY MURDERED AT DENHAM, NEAR UXBRIDGE.

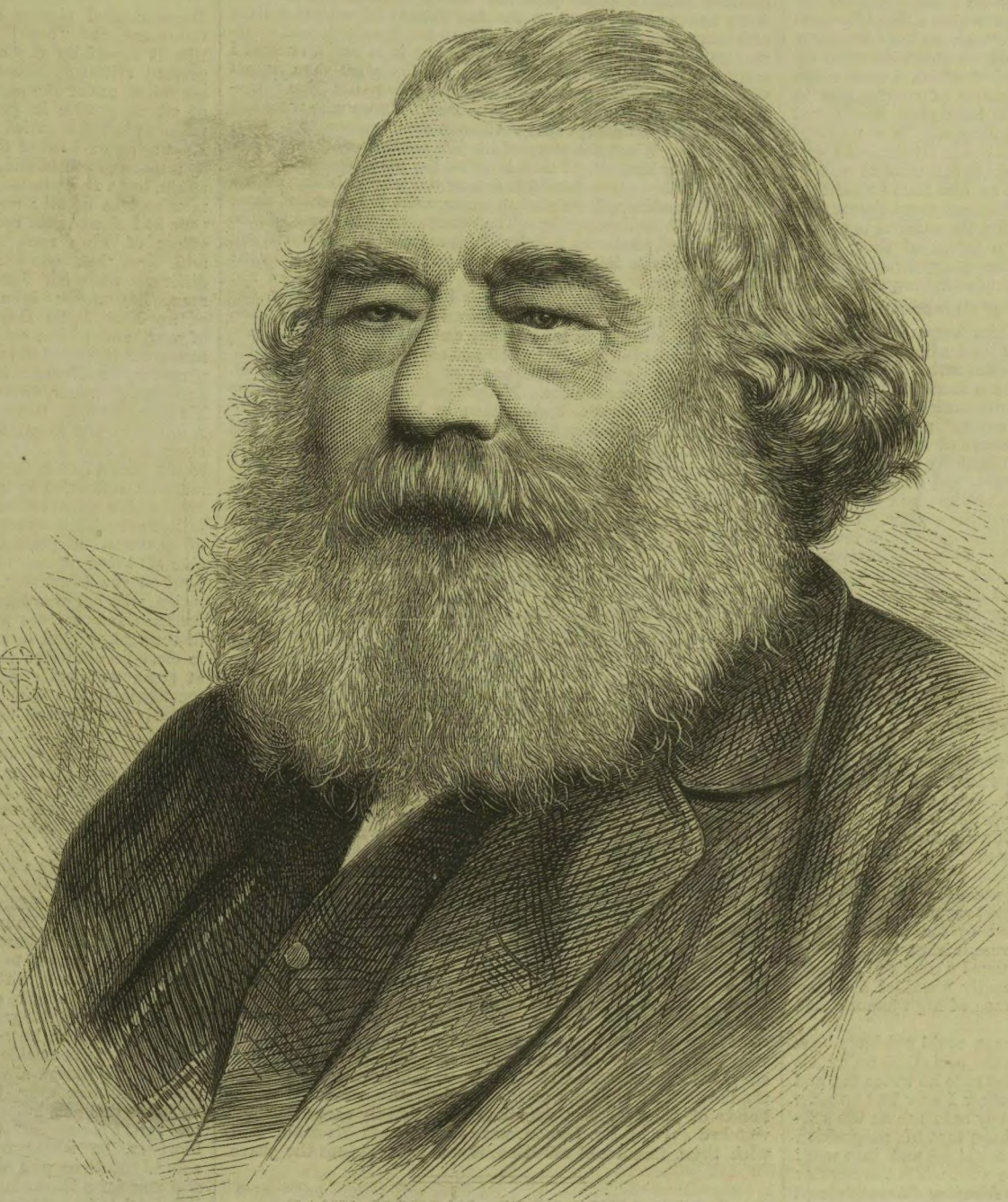


SKETCHES FROM IRELAND: WOMAN MAKING NETS IN THE CLADDAGH, GALWAY.

MARK LEMON.

The melancholy event which naturally suggests the production of the accompanying portrait is too recent, and the impossibility of yet verifying details of the early life of the subject of that portrait is too obvious, to justify the present writer in attempting anything which may deserve to be called a biography of Mark Lemon. The unexpected loss of a dear and valued friend unfits me from essaying any well-considered sketch of his character, and I propose to confine myself to the record of a few recollections. I am the more satisfied in taking this course, because I know that it had long been the intention of Mark Lemon to prepare some kind of an autobiography, which should contain, among other things, an explanation of the true history of the periodical with which his name was connected from the first, and respecting which it is the pertinacious custom of some to make representations which it is mild to describe as imperfect. I have reason to think that he carried out this intention, but at present it is not possible, of course, to ascertain whether this is the case. I will not run the risk of anticipating details which, if that autobiography shall be found to exist, will in due time be made known in the best and most trustworthy manner.

He was born in London on Nov. 30, 1809. I think that part of the curious bazaar known as the London Crystal Palace covers the site of his birthplace. Of his early life I have but slight knowledge; but he was carefully educated, and of the loving care of his mother, a venerable lady who survives him, he ever spoke with filial gratitude. It was one of the chief happinesses of his late years that he was enabled to offer his mother a home under his own roof; and I am not, I trust, trespassing over the threshold of that home when I mention that almost to the last her son's attentions to her were as sedulous as ever, and that no Sunday passed without his devoting an hour to reading to



THE LATE MR. MARK LEMON.

her the service of the Church. He was accustomed to speak of his youthful life as a pleasant one, and it is certain that none of the hardships of which we hear so much in many narratives of boy life were allowed to crush the natural joyousness (I may say playfulness) of his disposition. He had always a love for athletic exercises, and for horses, and he was fond of shooting and coursing, and these things are learned in youth or not at all. I am therefore right in believing that his early life was passed under pleasant conditions. I hesitate to forestal school stories, because if he has himself written them they will have a first-hand interest for readers hereafter; but I have no reason to think that the young Mark Lemon was in the least subject to the vanity of being more docile and orderly at school than any other healthy and happy boy. As a young man he was fond of the pleasures of life, and his liveliness and brightness made him very acceptable in society. His bearing towards women was ever gallant; and to the last he retained this most pleasant manner, in which a little touch of what we call the "old school" mingled, thrown in playfully, but really indicating the respect in which, in spite of modern cynics, he always held the matronhood and maidhood of England.

At what exact date, or under what stimulus, he began to use his pen for public purposes, I am not certain; but it must have been very early. He had a strong dramatic faculty, and there was a "go" about his first productions which more than atoned for the absence of the finish which he acquired in after days, and which manifests itself in the apparently unlaboured dialogue of his comedies. I make no doubt that he found the produce of his plays very acceptable at a time when a young man has not learned how many things there are in *Vanity Fair* that he can exceedingly well do without. Having found the value of pen and ink, he used it for other purposes than

THE DEFENCE OF CANADA: INSPECTION OF VOLUNTEERS AT QUEBEC
SEE PAGE 594.

stage writing, and derived income from doing some of the many pleasant and honourable things which a friendly publisher can throw in a young fellow's way, and which bring him guineas if not fame. Among work of this kind done by Mark Lemon was a series of Fables, of which I hope there will be republication. It was a species of composition in which he always had pleasure; and in later years he pointed many a wholesome moral for the young, not in a "goody-goody" way (this was his abhorrence), but in allegorical form, or in that of a fairy story. I take it that at this time he worked tolerably hard at literature, but that he also found abundant opportunity of enjoying himself. No man more thoroughly loved, or was more ardently grateful for, the quiet and order of family life, and his home was ever a model of this; but a friend may be allowed to recollect the merry twinkle of the eye when Mark Lemon emitted a certain favourite quotation:—

The days of our youth were the days of our glory.

My intimate acquaintance with him began rather more than twenty years ago. Previously I had often met him in society and at the theatre. I mention the latter because I had the honour, at a certain time, of being a theatrical critic, and of sitting in judgment upon good men's works. Of a play of Mark Lemon's, called "A Loving Woman," produced at the Haymarket, I believe, I had the pleasure of writing a notice which gratified him, and having accidentally lighted upon it twenty years later, I gave it him to read, and he perfectly remembered the satisfaction with which he had originally perused the remarks, without knowing the author. I should not mention this exceeding small matter but that it reminds me of a bit of his pleasantry. Reading the notice, he came to a few words in which, I suppose because a critic is bound to see holes if nobody else does, I had hinted at a blemish. "Ah!" he said, in his best extra-mock-regal superiority of manner, "we pardon you that youthful error; you are wiser now—forgive yourself, and go in peace."

But from 1841 *Punch* is the history of Mark Lemon. For that he lived, and—true to that—he has died. Of the establishment of the periodical, I have said I hope that we may find his own record. *Punch* would never have taken root in Whitefriars but for him. He wrote the address that opened the periodical; his hand is in a very recent number; and his suggestions, as is stated in the number issued this week, were carried out in its pages after his death. He had the whole and sole responsibility. All the engagements were of his own making; and most of them bore testimony to his instinctive knowledge of men and his power of seeing how to direct their talents. He lived on the happiest terms with the proprietors of the journal; and their friendship was not a mere business intimacy, but was based upon the sincerest regard and affection. This was natural. Two men who had by their own efforts created a splendid business began by recognising the intellect and vigour of a man who so ably managed a new and difficult undertaking, and mutual esteem speedily acquired a deeper character. All three, moreover, were men of high honour, and understood and trusted one another.

My own intimacy with Mark Lemon could not have been very close when he asked me to join the periodical under his direction; for I have before me the first note he wrote me, and it begins "My dear Sir." I doubt whether I ever had another with that formality. He had previously seen me on the subject, and his note was to express the hope that his proposition had not been unacceptable. Before I could get well into work I had to go over to Paris to be in the way, while the regular (and suspected) correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle* kept a little out of the way, being somewhat inquired after by the police of the future Emperor, by reason of unfavourable comments upon the coup-d'état, and its incidents. When I returned I began that intercourse with Mark Lemon which endured until the end. After he went to reside at Crawley, where he passed so many of the happiest hours of his life, and where his name will long be held in honour, I visited him often, and, but that there is danger of intruding too much of myself into these columns, I would make grateful mention of the hospitalities of that Sussex home. But I would speak of him in his public capacity. Few Saturdays passed without my visiting him in the editor's room in London. Here was Mark Lemon to be seen at his best, with one exception. His very best was at the head of his own table, with a large and loving family party around him, and perhaps two or three who were not of his house, but who were soon made to feel as if they were. At present, one who has many a time seen him thus has little heart for a sketch that can do him justice. In the editor's room he was a man of business, but if business were ever combined with pleasure it was in the hands of Mark Lemon, when he was in health and spirits. He did everything in the cheerfulness way—approved the article, amended the paragraph, and paused over and passed or condemned the epigram, transposed the initial pictures, tossed a laughing remonstrance at a peccant contributor or a tremendous compliment at one who had done his duty, suggested the cigar as substitute for a visitor's talk when the printer wanted instruction; stopped everything to tell a good story, and got deep into work again before the laugh was over; and, when the immediate business of the number was done, shut up books and drawers in the most thunderous manner, and with the sternest glance (his acting was admirable), and then, affecting to unbend from regal state, blandly commanded "some slight refreshment." It all reads flatly enough, I dare say; but he was

The merriest man,
Within the limits of becoming mirth,
My conversation ever coped withal.

When fairly unbent—when he was delaying no man's business by indulging in his own pleasure (a matter in which he was singularly scrupulous, taking thought even for the humblest persons engaged in bringing out work)—when he had "fired" an approved cigar, taken his first refreshing taste of the iced liquor, and expressed, with a laughing eye, his opinion that the world was a vale of tears, and that the majority of persons in it were detestable (the exact reverse of his real faith), Mark Lemon began to be himself. Then the flood of story, the recollection of odd folk, the imitations of actors, the well-remembered quotation, and the yet more welcome bit of original humour came freely forth. He delighted to take as well as to give. He was no monopolist of conversation. He never—at least, very seldom—stopped a man who had a tale evidently old (that is, he let the unfortunate tell this, but there was no such toleration for the unfortunate who wrote it); and he was one of the very best of audiences for a new thing. Shall I add that, though the wildest fun had the best acceptance from Mark Lemon, there were two kinds of mirth for which he had no forbearance? I do not think that, writing for gentlemen and for Christians, I need indicate these kinds; but I have seen him stop such matters when he whom we call a man of the world would have merely signified his distaste by a shrug, or not at all.

I find by this memory that I am getting back to a range of thought that will not make light reading, and I will presently bring these paragraphs to an end. I have tried to describe their subject in his happiest mood, and I will not now en-

deavour to draw other pictures. But I have seen him when there has been small reason for the display of animal spirits, and when there has been great reason for the display of something much better—manly courage; but it is not now that I can do justice to his noble nature. Of the good men whom God has permitted me to know—and they have not been few—Mark Lemon was one of the very best. Those who were not his friends must accept this with such confidence as may seem fit to them. When the story of his life shall be well told (I do not mean by himself, if that is to be, for his modesty of character will have prevented his seeing the true nobility of his life), all readers will be glad to confirm the judgment of those who knew him thoroughly. That story, too, will speak of the singular and unaltered felicity of his married life, and will tell of his domestic happiness, matters on which it is not for me to touch here.

The last time I saw him in this life was on Tuesday, the 10th of May, at his own house. He was ill, but hopeful; and he amused himself in his garden, and with the play of his pretty grandchildren. "I shall not see you again this week," he said, shaking me by the hand as I left for the railway. We were to meet no more. He had rallied a good deal on the day before his death, had written to his friends at Whitefriars, and had dictated a letter to me—need I say, full of kindness. On May 23 he was released, "dying as calmly as if going to sleep"—such are the words of one who watched the end. I cannot do better than conclude with a portion of the verses which his friend and mine, Mr. Tom Taylor, has dedicated to the memory of Mark Lemon:—

His memory will not die out of ours
For many a year to come: the thought of him,
Erewhile associate with our merriest hours,
Will be a sad one, till all thought grows dim.

But what our loss to theirs, who with sick hearts
Sit in the darkened house, whence he has past:
Till new life shall unite whom death disparts,
Where tears are dried, and grief turns joy at last!

S. B.

The portrait is engraved from a photograph by Mr. H. J. Whitlock, of Birmingham.

The funeral of Mr. Mark Lemon was solemnised, yesterday week, in the churchyard of Ifield parish, in which he resided, and which adjoins Crawley. The service was performed by the Rev. Mr. Blaker, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Soper, the clergymen of the two parishes. There was a large attendance, and the body of the church was filled with mourners. Among the friends of Mr. Mark Lemon who were present were Mr. John Tenniel, Mr. Leigh, Mr. Horace Mayhew, Mr. Tom Taylor, Mr. Du Maurier, Mr. Forster Sketchley, Mr. Samborne, Mr. Shirley Brooks, Mr. Bradbury, Mr. F. Evans, Mr. William Agnew, Mr. Thomas Agnew, Mr. Topham, Mr. Robert Carruthers, Mr. Thomas Parry, Major Meeke, Mr. C. Dickens, jun., and Mr. Compton. The sympathy of the inhabitants of the neighbourhood, to which Mr. Mark Lemon had rendered material and recognised service, was amply testified. Every house was closed, and the village churchyard was lined with spectators, who showed the utmost reverence. The coffin-plate bore simply the inscription "Mark Lemon, Editor of *Punch*," with the date. Two chaplets of beautiful flowers, wreathed by the hands of young ladies who had been kindly cared for and watched over by Mr. Lemon, were placed upon his coffin, and, with these tributes of affection, it was lowered into the grave.

THE MURDERED FAMILY NEAR UXBRIDGE.

The horrid slaughter of Emanuel Marshall, his wife and three little girls, his aged mother, and his sister, on the eve of her marriage, in their own dwelling at the hamlet of Denham, near Uxbridge, on the night of Saturday week, has been mentioned in this Journal. An Engraving shows the house in which this hideous deed of wanton cruelty was done, and where the whole of this innocent family—the strong man, good husband and father, good son and brother, good workman in his skilful and useful industry—the three women, one of them already near the natural end of her life, but revered and cherished, as becomes the grey hairs of a parent, by the filial affection of others—and the children, of from four to eight years, when their tender lives, passing from babyhood to sprightly girlhood, were daily growing to new sweetness and grace of nature—fell beneath the butcherly axe of a savage with the spirit of a fiend. In this place, a quiet village of Buckinghamshire, an hour before dawn of a peaceful Sunday in the glad month of May, was done by one man, without any provocation or temptation, such a massacre of his kind as would scarcely be effected by a furious horde of Red Indians, or Maories of New Zealand, in their bestial rage of war, swooping with fell purpose of vengeance upon the settler's unguarded home in the wilds. Civilisation and humanity in England are supposed to prevail above the brutish and the devilish motives of action; it is so with our people in general, as in every other land of Christendom; but the frequent exceptions among us are far worse than the vilest and direst outrages or abuses of nature where law and gospel are unknown.

There is no need here to describe the sickening incidents of this atrocious heap of crimes. The subject of our Engraving requires but a few words of notice. Two miles and a half from the Uxbridge railway station, and about 100 yards down a shady lane off the old Oxford road, is a six-roomed cottage, with a small workshop or smithy on its western side, a prettily laid-out flower-garden in front, and on the eastern side a fruit and vegetable garden 70 or 80 yards in length. The whole is inclosed by low wooden palings, and the calling or trade of the tenant is indicated alike by a signboard over the smithy, bearing the words "Emanuel Marshall, wheelwright and engineer," and by several wheels and parts of agricultural implements in the open space leading up to the workshop. The cottage is not situated in an isolated position, the nearest house to it being at the end of the garden on the eastern side. This house is not, however, sufficiently near for its inmates to have heard any cries for help that might have been raised by the unfortunate victims at the time of the attack.

The examination of the evidence against the prisoner Jenkins was resumed at Aylesbury, in the county gaol, on Tuesday, and he was fully committed for trial.

The East Suffolk election, which took place on Monday, resulted in the return of Lord Mahon, the Conservative candidate, by a majority of 171; the numbers being—For Lord Mahon, 3456; and for Sir Shafto Adair (L), 3285.

On Tuesday the Sultan, 12 guns, iron armour-plated ship, 5226 tons, 1200-horse power, which has been built in No. 2 dock at Chatham, was launched or "floated out" in the presence of a large crowd of spectators. She was named by a daughter of his Excellency Musurus Pacha, the Turkish Ambassador to the Court of London. The Sultan is a broadside ship of peculiar construction, the first of the kind built at Chatham. She was designed by Mr. E. J. Reed,

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

Departmental rivalry is always developed in the House of Commons, the "outs" naturally criticising the "ins;" and this is especially the case in regard to the Admiralty. At present criticism seems to have expanded into personal antagonism, under the particular auspices of two gentlemen, both of whom possess in perfection those qualities which go to make up what is called a "sea lawyer." Naturally, Sir John Hay, as an ex-Lord of the Admiralty, and besides having been, by a touch of officialism, disqualified for ever holding that office again, has a right to assail the existing board as a body and its members in detail; and certainly for persistency, bitterness (one had almost said malignity), he is unmatched. He is an officer of high rank and distinction in the Royal Navy, and thus has another point of departure. But it is different with Sir James Elphinstone, who, though a seaman, has never been other than a hybrid commander of an East India Company ship, which was not a vessel of war, and so has only his privilege as a member of Parliament and representative of a dockyard borough to warrant his perpetual interference in regard to Admiralty administration. Judging, however, from his demeanour and the assumption of his tone, it might be thought that he believes himself a Vice-Admiral of the Royal Navy at the least, though his phraseology is of such a character that it is necessary to relegate him to the period in which Commodore Truncheon was fictitiously suffered to flourish in order to reconcile his manner with the notion of a naval officer of that rank in the present day. It is not surprising, except on the ground of conscious infelicity of personal adaptation to the subject, that Mr. Cawley should bring direct charges of mismanagement or worse against the Admiralty, because he is a member of the Opposition, who believes himself to have caught a Radical borough for the Conservatives at the last election, and by so much is distinguished; but how comes it that Mr. Samuda, sitting ever in close proximity to the Government, should rage furiously at some Admiralty doings? and why should Mr. Norwood meekly insinuate disapproval? and even Mr. T. B. Potter make tentative inquiries as to arrangements about percentage? Any way, for several half nights, and for a whole morning, from half-past two to seven on Tuesday, and again in the course of the same evening, the Parliamentary representatives of the Admiralty have had to endure a pitiless pelting of words, which can only be called abuse, and accusation of all sorts of peccadilloes, and more. As to Sir James Elphinstone, he has been appealed against to the Speaker; but, like a genuine sea-lawyer, he has contrived to keep just within the bounds of Parliamentary license, though anything more irritating and offensive than his language and his sarcastic leer cannot be conceived. On the whole, the Admiralty officials bore themselves well. It is true that Mr. Childers has seemed to be suffering and rather depressed when he was in his seat; but whenever he rose to reply he was confident, and, though earnest, preserved an equanimity of demeanour and language which was in its way effective. As to Mr. Baxter, he seemed to have dashed aside the cooler and more cautious side of Scottish temperament, and acted as those of his nation always do when their blood is up, for he was combative even to fierceness, not confining himself to vigorous defence, but ardently aggressive, giving heat for heat and retort for accusation. In the very whirlwind of his wrath, however, he never forgot statistics and figures, so being able to refute as well as to reply. The contest has been severe, and was for a time amusing to mere spectators, but in the end it proved to be a little too long for ordinary patience.

Possibly Mr. Lowe expressed a very general feeling when he showed a horror of harking back into Committee on the Irish Land Bill when that measure had reached the stage of Report. Nevertheless, in that stage and on the third reading there was as much perfunctory garrulity and attempt at reconstruction as if anyone hoped to effect anything, and as if everybody was not heartily exhausted and wearied of it. To the very last, there were at the least the obstruction of speeches of insinuation of future pecking in the Lords from Mr. Gathorne Hardy, and more than hints from Sir John Gray that the measure still left him plenty of matter for journalistic agitation; but Mr. Maguire was effusively grateful, and even Mr. McCarthy Downing had a good word to say for it. Of course, Mr. Gladstone embalmed it in an oration, which was massively eloquent and sanguinely hopeful; and Mr. Chichester Fortescue, in the last words which he uttered on it, was actually roused out of that dead calmness of manner which characterises him, and indignantly repudiated some insinuations which came from the still malcontent. Nevertheless, he must have felt some gratification when listening to several eulogies on his conduct of the measure; and it is the fact that when he was leaving the House after the bill had passed, he was surrounded by a little crowd of Irish members, who physically congratulated him—that is, shook hands with him warmly. No one said a word of praise of Mr. Dowse, and no man offered him a "gratulatory grasp." Why?

Very probably in these materialistic times few, if any, care to think of or apply the fables which were once a part of the education of youth. To such it may be necessary to say that often in real life is to be discovered the wisdom of that secular parable which tells of a consultation amongst citizens as to the best material for fortifying the town, and in which every manufacturer suggests his own production, until the recommendations culminate in an assertion that "there was nothing like leather." If the allusion is not strictly parallel, there was certainly a good deal in a recent discussion on the adulteration of food and drink, which singularly brought that little fiction into the mind. A tremendous case was made out by Lord Eustace Cecil, and he drove hard on various articles which he specified. Amongst them were specially tea, sugar, and beer; but this was not to be allowed to pass unchallenged, and accordingly up rose Mr. Peek, with a guileless expression of face, mingled with a gleam of virtuous indignation, and protested before the High Court of Parliament that neither by wholesale nor retail did the immaculate British importer and tradesman ever touch the articles in question; but it was the villainous producers in China and the tropics who did all the semi-poisoning; the inference being, though of course he did not mean it to be so taken, that the work was so effectually done beforehand that nothing more could be effected ere the consumer came into possession. It may have been an error, but one certainly fancied that one detected an ironical smile on Mr. Bass's face when he was proclaiming outright that publicans were not sinners in the matter of adulteration proper; and he even went so far as to gainsay the practice of watering.

Notwithstanding the eagerness, the boyish anxiety, which the House displayed for a Whitsuntide holiday as long as possible, at the last, certain members, whom the Parliamentary atmosphere seems to be the only air they breathe with enjoyment, by their persistent prolongation of the trial of the Admiralty, nearly thrust the adjournment over to Thursday; and it was only by a judicious yielding on the part of the Government that this consummation was achieved at an early hour on Wednesday morning.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY, MAY 27.

Lord Granville, replying to a question by Lord Carnarvon, gave what information he had in regard to the "most wanton, senseless, and indefensible" Fenian raid into Canada, and stated that, although her Majesty's Government had no intention of altering their colonial policy, he had that morning requested the War Office and the Admiralty to give orders for suspending the recall of the troops from Canada, during the continuance of the present emergency.

Lord Kimberley moved the second reading of the Ecclesiastical Titles Act Repeal Bill. It had proved, he said, a dead letter, and the disestablishment of the Irish Church was a special reason for the repeal of an Act which had added no security to the reformed religion. Lord St. Leonards (who was congratulated by Lord Cairns and the Lord Chancellor on his vigour and vivacity) moved the rejection of the bill. Earl Russell justified the passing of the Act in 1850, and remarked that, as the Pope was about to get himself declared infallible, the present was an unfortunate time to introduce this measure. He hoped, at least, that in Committee the bill would be amended so as to make it more consonant with reason, precedent, and the laws of the kingdom. Lord Cairns contented himself with asking for some explanations on the bill, and the Duke of Richmond, while admitting the principle of the bill and denying that it involved any homage to Papal authority, intimated that in point of form it would have to be amended in Committee. Lord Oranmore opposed the measure. The Lord Chancellor having replied to the various objections to the bill, it was read the second time.

The Churchwardens' Liability Bill and the Bridgwater and Beverley Disfranchisement Bill were read the second time. The Bankrupt Law Amendment (Ireland) Bill was passed through Committee pro forma.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY, MAY 27.

The Marquis of Hartington, in reply to Mr. Lyon Playfair, said the Post Office would be prepared to carry out a halfpenny card postage.

Mr. Dent having invited Mr. Monsell to give the House any information in his power on the subject of the Fenian raid on Canada, that right hon. gentleman stated that her Majesty's 69th Regiment had been sent to the front, that the telegraph lines beyond Huntingdon had been cut, and that 450 Fenians had crossed the frontier, but had recrossed on finding that there were no rations and that volunteer cavalry were in the neighbourhood.

In reply to Sir George Grey, Mr. Forster said only the amendments on the Education Bill which had been put on the paper by the Government had been so put in fulfilment of a promise made by the head of the Government. Others, however, would be proposed in Committee, and he would not anticipate the discussion upon them.

Lord E. Cecil moved a resolution declaring that the state of the law as to false weights and measures and adulteration of food and drink was unsatisfactory and demanded amendment. He thought that the names of offenders should be published. Mr. T. Hughes seconded the motion. Mr. Bruce said the matter was under consideration by a Royal Commission, which would shortly report; and he promised to consider whether there could not be legislation on the subject next Session. After some further discussion, the motion was withdrawn.

The question of the Banda and Kirwee prize money still haunts the House. It was raised by Mr. Goldney, who argued that the troops were entitled, in addition to the £500,000 of booty awarded them, to a further sum of £250,000, the value of certain promissory notes given by the East India Company to the chiefs of Kirwee, and captured by General Whitelock's force. He condemned the decision of the Treasury, and moved a resolution that the claim of the troops to have it shared among them ought to be referred to a legally-constituted tribunal. After a long discussion, in which Mr. Stansfeld and the Chancellor of the Exchequer resisted the motion, Mr. Goldney was beaten by 108 to 67 votes.

A short discussion arose on Mr. Fawcett's calling attention to the defective state of education in the rural districts, arising from the too early employment of children.

When the order for the Burials Bill was called, the Opposition objected to go on with it at midnight. Three or four divisions were taken on successive motions for adjournment; ultimately the bill was allowed to stand over.

The Vaccination Act (1867) Amendment Bill was read the second time by a majority of 18 to 8 votes.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The High Court of Justice Bill was, on the motion of the Lord Chancellor, passed through Committee, Lord Cairns giving notice that he intended to oppose it at a future stage.

The Tramways Bill was read the second time and ordered to be referred to a Select Committee.

The Sequestration Bill and the Mortgage Debenture Act (1865) Amendment Bill were passed through Committee.

The Railway (Powers and Construction) Bill was read the third time and passed.

The Irish Land Bill was brought up from the Commons, and, having been read the first time, Earl Granville announced that he would move the second reading on Tuesday, June 14.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

Mr. Otway informed Mr. Macfie that negotiations were pending with the United States of America for the conclusion of an international copyright treaty.

The Attorney-General gave a lengthy explanation of the state of business in the Chancery Appeal Court. The substance of the explanation was that there is no deadlock in the Court, and that the Government do not intend to fill up the vacant judgeship until Lord Hatherley's law reform bills are passed.

When the House was asked to read the Irish Land Bill the third time, Mr. Hardy, who was warmly cheered by his friends, took the opportunity to say a few words of disapproval and mistrust of its provisions before parting with the measure. Mr. Maguire, Sir F. Heygate, and Mr. Bryan having criticised the bill from their several points of view, Mr. Gladstone replied to Mr. Hardy's observations. The discussion was continued by Captain Archdall, Sir J. Gray, Mr. Downing, Mr. H. Herbert, Mr. Murphy, and Dr. Brady, and was brought to a close by Mr. C. Fortescue. When the question was put by the Speaker, the third reading was agreed to without the utterance of a single "No," and the bill passed, amid loud cheers from the Ministerial benches.

The second reading of the Customs and Inland Revenue Bill and the Stamp Duties Bill gave rise to a brief conversation on matters of detail, the general discussion being, by consent, postponed until the Committee.

Before the Speaker left the chair, in order that the House might go into Committee of Supply, Mr. Henley called attention to the recent exclusion of "strangers," including the representatives of the press, from the House while a debate was going on, and expressed a strong opinion as to the inexpediency of such an interference—especially at the instance of

a single member—with the publicity of their proceedings. Mr. Gladstone informed the House that the Government were not prepared to make any proposal upon this subject, but suggested that it might be desirable to appoint a Committee to examine it, as was done in 1849, when this power of exclusion was last exercised. Mr. Craufurd explained the motives which had actuated him in the adoption of the course he pursued the other night. After some remarks by Sir J. Hay, Mr. W. Fowler, and Mr. Dalglish, the subject was allowed to drop.

The House went into Committee of Supply on the Navy Estimates. After considerable discussion, in the course of which the usual animated exchanges took place between Sir J. Hay and Sir J. Elphinstone and Mr. Childers and Mr. Baxter, chiefly on the administration of the Admiralty, votes were agreed to of £159,368 for the Admiralty Office; £196,955 for the coastguard service, the Naval Reserve, and the Royal Naval Volunteers; £69,267 for victualling-yards and transport establishments; £57,730 for medical establishments at home and abroad; and £18,122 for marine divisions; and a few others which were not opposed.

The Sale of Poisons (Ireland) Bill and the Metropolitan Board of Works Loans Bill were passed through Committee.

The debate on Mr. Hughes's motion for a revision of the new governing bodies of five of the public schools was resumed by Mr. R. Gurney. It has stood over since May 3, and Mr. Gurney now moved as an amendment to refer the matter back to the Public School Commissioners. It was accepted by Mr. Hughes, and, after an attempt at adjournment had been defeated by 55 to 30, it was carried on a division by 54 to 26.

The Married Women's Property Bill was read the third time and passed.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The Lord Chancellor laid on the table a bill to give effect to the new Lectinary.

Several bills were advanced a stage, including the Felony Bill, to abolish forfeiture of lands and goods on conviction for felony, which was read the second time; and the Norwich Voters Disfranchisement Bill, the Bridgwater and Beverley Disfranchisement Bills, and the Churchwardens Liability Bill, which were severally passed through Committee.

Their Lordships adjourned until Monday, the 13th inst.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

A morning sitting enabled the House to get rid of some arrears of work.

In answer to a question from Mr. Winterbotham, Mr. W. E. Forster stated that the "Time clause" of the Education Bill provided that a scholar might be withdrawn by his parents from religious observances or instruction in the school without forfeiting any other of the school privileges. Where possible, the child would be sent to other instruction; but, if that were not practicable, he would be withdrawn altogether during the time that religious instruction was given.

Replying to Colonel North, Mr. Monsell said intelligence had been received that day from Sir J. Young, the Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada, to the effect that quietude reigned on the frontier; and that the Fenians (who were much demoralised) were finding their way home in cattle-trucks. The right hon. gentleman added that the casualties at Trout River and Freilingsburgh did not exceed six killed and twenty wounded on the part of the enemy.

The Admiralty was again put upon its defence. The attack was led by Mr. Corry, the First Lord under the late Administration. He "defended" that Administration, as he was frequently called upon to do during its existence; and he charged his successor with extravagance in purchasing stores which were not required. The charge, as applied to Mr. Childers and his colleague, Mr. Baxter, has all the merit of novelty. Mr. Baxter having replied, Mr. Cawley moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the causes which have led to the expansion of the dockyard estimates, and also into the circumstances under which a portion of Deptford dockyard was sold. Sir J. Elphinstone remarked, in the course of the discussion, that the Government were charged with having sold to a Mr. Austen for £71,500 a portion of Deptford dockyard which was valued in the official books at £412,000. Mr. Baxter admitted that such a rumour had been circulated; but he added that it was so supremely ridiculous that he had not thought it worth his while to contradict it. The sum which Mr. Austen had paid was the highest that had been offered, and was within £5000 of the value which the Admiralty had placed upon the land. The motion was defeated by a majority of 59. At seven o'clock the sitting was suspended until nine.

The House, on reassembling, passed the Benefices Bill through its final stage, and then resolved itself into Committee of Supply, and proceeded with the consideration of the Naval Estimates and the vote for stores.

The House adjourned until Thursday, the 9th inst.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

An exhibition of fans is now open at the South Kensington Museum.

The Court of Assistants of the Grocers' Company have sent £100 to the National Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor in the Principles of the Established Church.

Her Majesty's Judges and a distinguished company were entertained at a banquet at the Mansion House, on Tuesday evening, by the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress.

The extension of the Metropolitan District Railway from Westminster to Blackfriars was opened for passenger traffic on Monday.

The annual dinner of the Royal Agricultural Benevolent Institution will take place at Willis's Rooms on Wednesday next—Lord Lytton in the chair.

A return of the metropolitan police force just issued shows a total force of 8857 men—viz., 7648 constables, 943 sergeants, 246 inspectors, twenty-five superintendents, and four district superintendents.

Dr. Grant, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Southwark, who had been in declining health for several months, died, on Wednesday morning, at Rome, where he was assisting at the deliberations of the Ecumenical Council.

The installation of the Earl of Carnarvon as the Deputy Grand Master took place, on Wednesday night, at a Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, held at the Masonic Temple, Great Queen-street.

A donation of £1000, from "D. N.," has been paid into the London and County Bank, Hanover-square, in aid of the funds of the Alexandra Orphanage for Infants, Hornsey-rose; and the British Home for Incurables has received £1000 from C. D. T.

In the third week of May there were 137,418 persons in receipt of parochial relief in the metropolis, and of these 103,635 were outdoor paupers, while 33,783 were in the work-houses. This was an increase of 5497 on the number in the corresponding week of last year.

A Select Committee of the House of Lords has decided, after mature deliberation, not to sanction the construction of the proposed branch of the Metropolitan District Railway to the Mansion House, and not to consent to the abandonment of the Metropolitan extension from Aldgate to Trinity-square.

Prince Teck presided at the anniversary festival of the Royal Caledonian Asylum on Monday evening, and was supported by a large number of eminent Scotchmen. The subscriptions amounted to about £1000, his Serene Highness contributing 21 gs., and the president, the Duke of Buccleuch, 100 gs.

The Royal Dramatic College annual meeting was held, on Tuesday, at the Adelphi Theatre, under the presidency of Mr. B. Webster, when it was stated that the performance at Drury Lane Theatre, on the 14th inst., resulted in an addition of £362 to the funds of the college. The income for the past year had been £1839, and the expenditure £144.

The London volunteers were out again on Saturday. Colonel Stephenson officially inspected a brigade in Hyde Park, and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar the Post Office corps. There was a review also on Wimbledon-common. The review of volunteer corps which was fixed to be held on Tooting-common, on Monday next, is postponed.

Earl Stanhope, as president of the Society of Antiquaries, gave his anniversary dinner to the members of the council of that learned society, on Tuesday evening, at his house in Grosvenor-place Houses. Later in the evening the noble Earl welcomed a large number of the Fellows of the Antiquarian and other learned institutions.

On Tuesday the statue of Lord Palmerston in Westminster Abbey was uncovered, in the presence of the Dean of Westminster and Lady Augusta Stanley, many members of the family, and several of the late Lord's colleagues, among whom were the Right Hon. W. Cowper-Temple and Mrs. Cowper, Earl Granville, the Earl and Countess of Shaftesbury, and Sir Robert Peel. An Engraving of the Statue will be given in this Paper.

On Thursday morning the Judges of the several Common Law Courts met in the private room of the Lord Chief Justice of England, and chose the forthcoming Summer Circuits as follows, viz.:—Home, Lord Chief Justice Bovill and Mr. Justice Blackburn; Midland, Lord Chief Baron Kelly and Mr. Justice Brett; Western, Mr. Baron Martin and Mr. Justice Willes; Norfolk, Mr. Baron Channell and Mr. Justice Keating; Oxford, Mr. Justice Mellor and Mr. Baron Pigott; Northern, Mr. Justice Lush and Mr. Baron Cleasby; North Wales, the Lord Chief Justice of England; South Wales, Mr. Justice Hannen. Mr. Justice Montague Smith remains in town.

M. Karl Blind delivered a lecture, at St. George's Hall, on the ancient Teutonic mythology. The speaker commenced by some observations on the extraordinary vitality of popular superstitions, and showed how these may frequently be traced back to the earlier records of religious worship and speculation. He then gave an interesting account of the Odin religion, both as regarded the general ideas on which it reposed and the attributes of particular deities; and discussed the theories which respectively attribute to it an historical or a symbolical origin. In conclusion, he dwelt on the traces of its influence on modern creeds and its numerous affinities with other religions. The lecture was exceedingly interesting.

The report presented to the last annual general meeting of the subscribers to the Cancer Hospital spoke of gratifying progress in the relief afforded, and of the constantly-increasing number of applicants. During the past year 236 patients were received, of whom 44 were treated by operation and discharged, so far as the results of the treatment were concerned, well. Of the remainder, 71 were discharged either cured or greatly relieved, 49 left helpless and incurable, 36 died, and 36 on the last day of the year remained under treatment. The out-patients at present amount to 380, some of whom have been attendants for years. The receipts for 1869, including a balance of £1798, were £12,246, and the expenditure, £10,370.

The Select Committee of the Commons appointed to consider plans for new refreshment and dining rooms for both Houses of Parliament have reported that the plan of the First Commissioner will afford the accommodation required by the House of Commons, with reasonable economy, if her Majesty should be graciously pleased to authorise the same. They have abstained from entering into any inquiry respecting arrangements for the House of Lords, as they consider that such arrangements should be made by their Lordships directly with the Government; but they observe that, if the House of Lords should be disposed to have the service of their refreshment-rooms hereafter united with that of the House of Commons, they have reason to believe the plan will afford the requisite facilities for so doing.

A public meeting was held, on Monday, in the theatre of London University, Burlington-gardens—the Right Hon. S. H. Walpole in the chair—to distribute the prizes and certificates obtained at the last Cambridge local examinations. The local examinations were held in December last in thirty-two centres, being two more than in 1868. The number of candidates was 2077, consisting of 1300 junior boys, 314 junior girls, 262 senior boys, and 201 senior girls, and showing an aggregate increase of 294 above 1868, and of 740 above 1865. The number of senior boys was 44 above that of 1868, but 9 less than the number in 1867, while in all the other classes there was a large increase; 75½ per cent of the junior boys passed, nearly 27 per cent obtaining honours, and nearly 67 per cent of the junior girls passed, about 14 per cent gaining honours; 35 per cent of the senior boys and 9½ per cent of the senior girls obtained honours, the numbers which passed having been nearly 70 per cent of the senior boys and 37 per cent of the senior girls. The right hon. chairman said he would propose to take stock of the examinations, which had been first held in 1858, and had been extended to girls in 1865. In the first year there were only eight centres, at which 370 boys presented themselves; last year there were thirty-two centres, and 2077 candidates, 1562 of whom were boys. He considered this increase highly gratifying and encouraging. He doubted whether there was any characteristic of the present age more noble than the anxious desire to extend education. In former days large foundations had been made for the education of the higher classes, and more recently great attention had been paid to providing elementary education, aided by the State, for the poor, but the education of the middle classes had been much neglected. He alluded with satisfaction to the fact that attention had lately been turned in this direction, and to the liberal movement of the Universities of Cambridge and London in granting certificates to females. Those who had gained prizes were then called up to receive them. Among the boys most distinguished were Henderson, Ayre, Bone, Peach, Browne, Carver, Firth, Glazebrook, Lacey, and Hill. Prizes and certificates were also given to the successful candidates among the girls.



PARIS FASHIONS FOR JUNE.

SKETCHES FROM IRELAND.

The ancient city of Galway, which was a place of great importance in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, having a rich traffic with Spain and the West Indies, has many curious features. It has a suburb called "the Claddagh," inhabited by a race of hereditary fishermen, to the number of 5000, who live apart from the townspeople and keep up

their own peculiar customs. The women of the Claddagh find much employment in mending the nets with which their husbands and brothers go out to sea, and on the produce of which their livelihood entirely depends. Our Artist has made a sketch of one of these women, occupied in this needful work. A Claddagh girl, when she marries, will often bring a net and a share of a boat, as her dowry or marriage portion to the man whom she weds with

her parents' approval. This singular community elects a Mayor and Sheriffs for its social governance, on the eve of St. John, at midsummer, with bonfires, processions, and other festive demonstrations. We shall give one or two further illustrations of the appearance and habits of the Claddagh, which are, though not connected with the subject of recent debates on the Irish Land Question, interesting enough in their own way.



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1 Soup Ladle 10 3 13 1 Soup Ladle 11 4 2 6
4 Sauce Ditto 10 3 13 4 Sauce Ditto 12 4 16 0
4 Salt Spoons (gilt) 1 0 8 4 Salt Spoons (gilt) 2 2 0
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Sold by Chemists, and by the Inventors, Messrs. Gabriel, Dentists, Ludgate-hill, London; and at Liverpool and Brighton.

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FASHIONS FOR JUNE.

The Paris summer fashions may now be said to be in full vogue, thanks to the beautiful weather which we have had during the past month; and, in addition to our usual engraving of costumes, we are this week enabled to present our lady readers with drawings of the latest novelties in hats and bonnets. The most fashionable forms during the ensuing summer are likely to be the chapeau Béret Louis XV., the chapeau 1830, the chapeau Pomponnette, and the chapeau Ondine; and, for young ladies, the figures 5 and 8. We must not, however, forget the chapeau Watteau, which Parisian modistes have been endeavouring to bring out for the last two or three years. This chapeau is very much worn this season at the races, and promises to become very fashionable for the country and the seaside.

Striped materials in faye, poul de soie, and Chinese crêpe are very much used for ladies' afternoon toilettes; morning costumes being composed principally of a black satin jupe covered with a tunic of white or buff foulard, or even brown holland, disposed en panier and trimmed with lace. These costumes are often made entirely of light-brown or buff-coloured faye trimmed with lace and bands of black velvet.

Jackets similar to the habit Montesquieu, with large pagoda-sleeves caught in at the elbow, are very fashionable for afternoon toilettes. Chignons have entirely disappeared, the hair being now worn down the back in long nets.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Toilettes.

Fig. 1. *Walking Costume* in poul de soie, trimmed at the bottom of the skirt with a deep-plaited flounce, surmounted by a small double ruche, bordered with velvet. Two narrow ruffles of the same material as the dress are placed in circles on the jupe just above the plaited flounce. Jacket Faust, in poul de soie or cashmere, trimmed with a silk and satin bias and two rows of passementerie. Chapeau Marguerite in white straw, smothered with flowers and lace.

Fig. 2. *Dinner Dress*, in pink faye, trimmed at the bottom of the jupe with a deep flounce, surmounted by a double ruche of lace and satin. The tunique-jupe, which is of the same shade and material as the skirt, is caught up behind en pouf. The open corsage, the pagoda sleeves, and the tunique are trimmed with a double ruche of lace and satin to match the jupe. One or even two roses are usually worn in the hair with this toilette.

Fig. 3. *Carriage or Walking Costume*.—Robe of mauve foulard, trimmed with a flounce of foulard Pompadour, which crosses in front and runs up at the back of the jupe as high as the waist, surmounted by a ruche of the same material. Manteau-tunique Louis XV. of the same material, caught up at the sides. The corsage is cut open à revers, and is trimmed with ruffles of the same material as the remainder of the costume. Pagoda sleeves. Chapeau Watteau, trimmed with a rose and branches of lilac. The chapeau is fastened under the chignon, the velvet strings being allowed to fall loose.

Fig. 4. *Walking Toilette*.—The robe is of grey faye, trimmed at the bottom of the third jupe with a ruche à la vieille. The first and second jupe are of the same material, trimmed with a bias of plum-coloured satin. The jacket worn with this costume is what is styled the habit Montesquieu. It is made of plum-coloured satin, trimmed with buttons. Pagoda sleeves caught in at the elbow by two plaits, fastened by a button. The under sleeves are of Bruges lace. The chapeau is a small round toque in plum-coloured satin, trimmed with a grey ostrich feather.

Chapeaux.

Fig. 1. Chapeau Béret Louis XV., in blue faye, trimmed with a large ostrich feather, turned round the top of the chapeau. Blue faye string fastened with a hook beneath the chin.

Fig. 2. White straw chapeau, trimmed on the top of the low crown with a bunch of ribbons and a blue flower. The brim is slightly turned up behind and before, and lined inside with blue silk. The strings commence at the tuft of ribbon on the top of the chapeau, and are fastened beneath the chin.

Fig. 3. Chapeau Frou-frou, in black lace. The front is ornamented by a lace crête and a small black satin bow. A red camellia is worn on the right side, and the rose taffeta strings, which commence at the top of the chapeau, are fastened at some distance from the chin.

Fig. 4. Chapeau 1830, in grey faye and feathers, bordered with white blonde.

Fig. 5. Round straw chapeau, trimmed at the top with maroon satin and rosebuds. This chapeau is fastened by elastic beneath the chignon, the strings being allowed to fall down the back.

Fig. 6. Chapeau Ondine, in blue Chinese crêpe, bordered with blue satin and surmounted by a mass of small ostrich feathers.

Fig. 7. Chapeau Pomponnette, in rose-coloured tulle, trimmed with roses and small bows of ribbon. The strings are tied in a bow under the chin.

Fig. 8. Chapeau Marguerite, in white straw, trimmed with black velvet. A large daisy is placed on the top of the crown, and a branch of small daisies falls over the chignon.

A reward of £1000 has been offered for information leading to the conviction of the parties concerned in the destruction of a tombstone in Monaghan Cemetery belonging to a gentleman named Woods.

WEEKLY RETURN OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The Registrar-General gives the following return of births and deaths in London and in nineteen other large towns of the United Kingdom during the week ending May 28:—

In London the births of 2219 children—1134 boys and 1085 girls—were registered last week. The deaths registered in the same time were 1239. During the corresponding weeks of ten previous years the registered births averaged 1916, and the deaths 1245 per week; after making due allowance for increase of population, the average for the past week is estimated at 2108 births and 1370 deaths; the registered births therefore were 111 above, and the deaths 131 below, the estimated average. Zymotic diseases caused 257 deaths, including 11 from smallpox, 31 from measles, 90 from scarlet fever, 3 from diphtheria, 7 from croup, 28 from whooping-cough, 8 from typhus, 11 from enteric (or typhoid) fever, 10 from simple continued fever, 1 from relapsing fever, 10 from erysipelas, and 13 from diarrhoea. Sixty deaths resulted from violence; of these 45 were accidental, including 18 fractures, 8 burns or scalds, 6 by drowning, and 3 (infants) by suffocation. The death of an infant eight months old was registered from "bites on the face and head by a rat whilst in bed." A boy 11 years old died suddenly on May 21, of "congestion of the brain from sunstroke." Four fatal accidents caused by horses or vehicles in the streets were returned last week.

In the week 5022 births and 2996 deaths were registered in London and nineteen other large cities and towns of the United Kingdom, and the aggregate mortality of the week was in the ratio of 22 deaths annually to every 1000 of the present estimated population. The annual rates of mortality last week in the seventeen English cities and towns, stated in the order of their topographical arrangement, were as follow:—London, 20 per 1000; Portsmouth, 21; Norwich, 13; Bristol, 27; Wolverhampton, 23; Birmingham, 20; Leicester, 25; Nottingham, 12; Liverpool, 23; Manchester, 24; Salford, 21; Bradford, 26; Leeds, 26; Sheffield, 23; Hull, 18; Sunderland, 18; and Newcastle-on-Tyne, 20. In Edinburgh the deaths registered last week were at the annual rate of 26 per 1000 persons living; in Glasgow, 27; and in Dublin, 23.

In Paris the deaths registered during the week ending last Saturday showed an annual rate of 35 per 1000 persons living. Smallpox continues to increase in fatality, the deaths having risen last week to 218, from 195 in the preceding week. In Berlin the deaths recorded during the seven days ending the 26th inst. gave an annual rate of 28 per 1000; and in Vienna during the week ending the 21st, a rate of 42 per 1000.

From April 1 to May 28 the national revenue amounted to £9,270,428, more than £2,000,000 short of the sum received in the corresponding period of last year. The expenditure was £10,087,867, or £1,000,000 short of the issues from the Exchequer twelve months ago. The interest on the National Debt already amounts to more than £6,000,000. The balance in the Bank of England on Saturday last was £6,999,878.

At a meeting of the Social Science Association held on Monday evening—the Right Hon. Sir Walter Crofton, C.B., in the chair—resolutions were passed suggesting to the Government certain amendments in the Habitual Criminals Act, and urging the retention of the inspection of the industrial schools by the Home Office. Sir Walter Crofton defended the provisions of the Prisons Act, 1865; but a strong feeling was expressed by the meeting that the Home Office had not taken the necessary steps to secure its being properly or even safely worked.

The Staff College annual dinner took place, at the "Pall Mall," on Monday night—General the Hon. Sir Edward Cust, K.C.B., in the chair. Lieutenant-Generals the Hon. Sir J. Yorke Scarlett and Sir R. Percy Douglas, Bart., both spoke in favour of the education of staff officers as now carried out at the Staff College, and intimated their intention of being present at future meetings of a similar character.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL TRANSACTIONS.

(From our City Correspondent.)

A fair amount of animation has been noticed in the Stock Exchange during the week, and the quotations of the leading securities have been well maintained. Consols have been firm, at 92½ to 93 ex div. for delivery, and 93½ to 94 ex div. for July; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 92½ to 93; Exchequer Bills, par to 5s. prem.; Bank Stock, 294 to 296. Indian Five per Cents have been flat, and easier, at 113½ to 114; India Bonds have marked 21s. to 26s. prem. For Colonial Government Securities there has been but moderate inquiry; nevertheless, the value of all descriptions has been supported.

The feature in the market for English Railway Stocks has been the heavy fluctuations in the value of Metropolitan. On the announcement that the Committee of the House of Lords had decided against the abandonment of the Tower-hill Extension, a heavy fall took place in the quotations—the price being 68. Subsequently the market improved, and the price recovered to 69½ to 69¾. Metropolitan District was at the same time adversely influenced by the failure to obtain official sanction to extend their works to the Mansion House; and a fall of about 2 per cent took place, which, however, was in a great measure eventually recovered. In other respects, owing to the favourable traffic receipts, the market for English Railway Stocks has been firm, and the quotations have improved in many instances. Caledonian, 74½ to 74¾; London and Brighton, 45½ to 45¾; South-Eastern, 77 to 77½; Great Northern, 125 to 125½; Great Northern, A, 136½ to 136¾; Great Eastern, 42½ to 42¾; Midland, 130½ to 131; London and North-Western, 131 to 131½; Great Western, 74½ to 75; North-Eastern Consols, 147 to 147½; Metropolitan District, 92½ to 93; Great Luxembourg, 14½ to 14¾; South American and Lombardo-Venetian, 13½ to 13¾; and Great Western of Canada, 14½ to 15.

The market for Foreign Bonds has been very firm. For Spanish and Turkish Securities in particular there has been a strong inquiry, at an important advance. Peruvian also have

risen, and Egyptian and Italian have been very firm. Argentine, 1868, 94 to 95; Brazilian, 1865, 92 to 92½; Chilean, 1867, 101½ to 102½; Ditto, 1870, scrip, 7 to 8 prem.; Egyptian, 1868, scrip, 82½ to 83½; Italian, 1861, scrip, 59½ to 59¾; Mexican, 1861, scrip, 103½ to 104½; Peruian, 1865, scrip, 90½ to 91½; Portuguese, 1869, 34 to 34½; Russian, 1870, scrip, 87½ to 88½; Spanish, 1867, 32 to 32½; Ditto, 1869, 31½ to 31¾; Turkish, 1865, 74 to 74½; Ditto Five per Cents, 52½ to 52¾; Ditto, 1869, 61½ to 61¾; United States Five-Twenty Bonds, 89½ to 89¾; Ditto, 1885, 88½ to 88¾; Ten-Forty, 86½ to 86¾.

Bank Shares have been steady in value, but the demand for them has not been active. Telegraph Shares have been quiet, but without movement of importance. In Miscellaneous Securities the business doing has been very moderate.

In the Discount Market the supply of capital has been large. There has been a fair, but not to say active, demand for accommodation, and three-months' paper has been readily taken at 2½ per cent.

Large quantities of bullion have come to hand during the week, which, in the absence of any export inquiry, have been sent into the Bank of England. Considerable remittances are now being made from New York.

There has been a good demand for Paris bills, but the rates have shown no important change. As regards Austria, the tendency has been unfavourable to this country.

Tenders for £400,000 in bills on India have taken place at the Bank. The amounts allotted have been—To Calcutta, £247,000; to Bombay, £50,000; and to Madras, £3,000. The minimum price was fixed as before, at 1s. 10½d. on all the presidencies; and tenders on Calcutta and Madras at 1s. 10½d. will receive about 18 per cent, and on all the presidencies above that price in full.

The new Spanish 5 per cent loan on the mortgage of the Almaden Quicksilver Mines has been well received, and has marked 3½ to 4½ prem. The amount is £2,318,000, and the price of issue 80. The loan will be redeemed at par, by semi-annual drawings, in thirty years, and will yield to the investor a return equivalent to 47½ per cent.

The Portuguese Government have handed over the sum of £1,850,000, Three per Cent Portuguese Bonds, as an indemnification to the South-Eastern of Portugal Railway for taking possession of the line.

A prospectus has appeared of the Bedford and Northampton Railway Company, with a capital of £400,000, in £20 shares, and debentures to the extent of £133,000.

The return of the Bank of England shows the following results when compared with the previous week:—

An increase of circulation of ..	£239,550
An increase of public deposits of ..	516,302
An increase of other deposits of ..	285,982
An increase of other securities of ..	919,230
An increase of bullion of ..	87,494
A decrease of rest of ..	35,010
A decrease of reserve of ..	120,591

The circulation, including post bills, is now £23,423,417; public deposits amount to £10,965,509; and private deposits to £16,810,297. The securities held represent £23,462,200; and the stock of bullion is £20,494,392. The rest stands at £3,097,069.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Monday).—There was a moderate show of English wheat on sale here to-day; but the attendance of millers was not numerous. Owing to the continuance of dry weather and the general want of rain, factors were very firm in their demands, and prices advanced 1s. to 2s. per quarter in all sales concluded. Foreign wheat changed hands in small parcels, at a similar advance. Maize was very firm in value, while oats were 1s. per quarter dearer on the week. Beans and peas were held on fully former terms. Barley was steady in value and demand, for both grinding and distilling sorts. The flour trade was quiet; but 1s. per sack more money was demanded on Norfolks, and 6d. on American barrels.

Arrivals this Week.—English and Scotch: Wheat, 100 qrs. Foreign: Wheat, 4700; barley, 2120; oats, 31,030; peas, 2610 qrs.; flour, 850 sacks and 2120 barrels.

Current Prices of English Grain.—Red wheat, 40s. to 45s.; white ditto, 42s. to 45s.; barley, 26s. to 32s.; malt, 48s. to 70s.; oats, 18s. to 26s.; beans, 32s. to 36s.; peas, 33s. to 38s. per quarter; flour, 27s. to 43s. per 280 lb.

Seeds.—The demand for agricultural seeds has ruled inactive, but prices are without material change. Clovers have come forwards sparingly. Cakes have continued quiet.

New white turnip, 15s. to 18s.; swede, 16s. to 10s. per bushel; foreign new tares, 42s. to 54s.; canary, 45s. to 54s.; hempseed, 44s. to 48s.; crushing linseed, 60s. to 64s.; rapeseed, 60s. to 66s. per quarter; linseed cakes—English, £11 0s. to £11 15s.; ditto foreign, £10 0s. to £11 10s.; rape cakes, £6 10s. to £7 10s. per ton.

Colonial Produce.—The Mincing-lane markets have been somewhat inanimate during the week. The supplies of coffee have been in excess of the demand, and the tendency of prices has accordingly been downwards. Strong refining of prices has been in request, at steady currencies; nevertheless refined goods have ruled flat. The tea auctions have gone off quietly, without material change in values. Rice afloat has been in demand, in sympathy with the improved tone in the wheat market. Rum has ruled firm in value, though the transactions have not been extensive.

Provisions.—The demand for Irish butter has been inactive, and prices are nominal. Supplies of foreign lard have been sufficient to meet all requirements. Friesland is quoted at 10s. to 10½s.; Zwoile, 8½s. to 9½s.; Kampen, 8½s. to 9½s.; Bosch, 8½s. to 9½s.; Danish, 9½s. to 10½s.; Normandy, 9½s. to 11½s. per cwt. Bacon has ruled quiet, with a downward tendency in value. Hamburg curd has been pressed for sale, at 6½s. to 6½s. for sizable and light weights. Stocks of beef are small, and the quotations are firmly maintained. Hams and lard are dull.

Hay and Straw.—There was a fair supply of hay and clover on sale to-day's market; the trade was firm, and prices ruled considerably higher. Straw, the supply of which was moderate, experienced a slow sale, at previous quotations.—Prime meadow hay, 85s. to 95s.; inferior ditto, 70s. to 80s.; prime clover, 126s. to 135s.; inferior ditto, 90s. to 105s.; prime second-cut clover, 110s. to 120s.; inferior ditto, 85s. to 95s.; and straw, 20s. to 28s. per load.

Wool.—Most kinds of wool have supported late rates but the dealings in English qualities have been restricted by the appearance of the new clip in the market.

Hops.—Rather more firmness has prevailed in the hop trade. Choice English qualities have continued very scarce, but the supply of foreign hops is still large.

Potatoes.—Although the supplies of potatoes on sale have been moderate, the quality of the samples has been inferior, and prices have been with difficulty maintained.

Oils.—Lined oil is quoted at £31 10s. spot; English brown rape, £43 10s.; refined, £45 10s. to £46; foreign, £47 10s. to £48. Olive and coconut oils have continued quiet, but steady in value.

Tallow.—The market has ruled steady, at 44s. 9d. for Y.C., spot; 45s. to 44s. 9d., June; and 46s., last three months.

Coals.—Newcastle, 13s. to 16s.; Sunderland, 15s. to 17s. 6d.; Hartlepool and West Hartlepool, 15s. 9d. to 17s. 6d.; Blyth, Scotch, Welsh, and York, 18s. per ton.

Metropolitan Cattle Market.—Only a moderate supply of beasts came to hand to-day. Prime qualities were in request, at the late advance, but for other breeds the trade was quiet. The best Scots and crosses sold at 5s. to 5s. 2d. per lb. With sheep the market was fairly supplied. The demand was firm, and the quotations were supported. For the best Downs and half-breeds 5s. 2d. to 5s. 4d. per lb. was paid. Lambs were steady, on former terms. Calves were disposed of at previous quotations.

Per lb. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 10d.; second quality, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 8d. to 4s. 10d.; prime Scots, 4s. 5d. to 5s. 2d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 2d. to 3s. 6d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 6d.; prime coarse-wooled ditto, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 2d.; prime Southdown ditto, 5s. 2d. to 5s. 4d.; large coarse calves, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 10d.; prime small ditto, 5s. to 5s. 8d.; large hogs, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 4d.; neat small porkers, 5s. 6d. to 6s. 8d.; lambs, 7s. 0d. to 7s. 6d.; suckling calves, 22s. to 26s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 20s. to 26s. each. Total Supply: Beasts, 1050; sheep and lambs, 11,150; calves, 122. Foreign: Beasts, 450; sheep and lambs, 3100; calves 550.

Metropolitan Meat Market.—Beef, from 3s. 0d. to 4s. 8d.; mutton, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 10d.; veal, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 4d.; lamb, 6s. 6d. to 7s. 0d.; pork, 4s. 0d. to 5s. 6d., per 8 lb. by the carcass.

NEW MUSIC.

MY LOST DARLING. A New and beautiful Romance. By VIRGINIA GABRIEL. "Look in my face, love, openly and freely, hold out thy hand, love, have no fear of me." Sent for 24 stamps. DUFF and STEWART, 147, Oxford-street.

ONLY VALSE. Melodies by Virginia Gabriel. "Only," "Weary," "Parted," and "Together," most successfully arranged by G. RICHARDSON. Sent for 24 stamps. DUFF and STEWART, 147, Oxford-street.

NEW SONGS by VIRGINIA GABRIEL. WORK—Poetry by Barry Cornwall. THREE ROSES—Poetry by Miss Proctor. IN THE SUN-SHADED VALLEY and THE CORRIANT SAIL BY A FOUNTAIN, for Soprano, DAY AFTER DAY and THE DEAREST THING, for Tenor. LEAVE ME, Duet, from the Opera, "Lost and Found." Sent for 24 stamps each.—DUFF and STEWART, 147, Oxford-street.

CROQUET SCHOTTISCHE. By MARRIOTT. A very pretty schottische, introducing the favourite song, "Croquet," one of the most attractive melodies. Sent for 18 stamps.—DUFF and STEWART, 147, Oxford-street.

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FINE ART SUPPLEMENT

JUNE 4th
1870

TO THE
ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



"THOUGHTS OF HOME," BY GUIDO BACH.

"NOTHING IN THE PAPERS."

Amateurs will get improving the Constitution of these happy islands, and then they get into holes of greater or less profundity. The old method of choosing members of Parliament by recording votes at the time and place appointed by authority is not good enough for the present day, so a newfangled device called a "test-ballot" is resorted unto. There being two or more candidates in the same interest, the managers of elections, instead of leaving the choice to be made on the polling-day, call on the electors to say previously which of the men they will pledge themselves to support. The invention may be good or bad, but at present is perfectly unconstitutional; and if its use were assigned as a reason for vitiating an election, a lawyer like Sir Roundell Palmer, for instance, could point out its own viciousness in a most convincing way. But the new-fangledness has had another result. It is alleged that at the last Bristol election men were bribed; but it is contended that as they were bribed only to vote at the "test-ballot" the corruption does not affect the later proceedings. The argument was well described as an outrage to common sense, but its being that may not prevent the objection from being good in law. Mr. Baron Bramwell reserves the point for the Common Pleas.

We are told by travellers in China, and yet it may be true, that in the Flowery Land a person who has had the misfortune to receive a sentence of death can, unless he be obnoxious to great folk, easily get a substitute, and at no very high price—the lower kind of Chinese not setting a particularly high value on life, and being ready to sacrifice it for the pecuniary benefit of their wives and children, as is any hard-working English professional gentleman who toils himself to death to keep up the fine house and carriage, and send the boys to Oxford. The Greeks, as might be expected, improve upon the heathen. It is thought desirable that the heads of certain brigands should be supposed to have been taken off. But the brigands know how to take care of their heads, and moreover have good friends in high places, and sleeping partners in highly respectable houses in Athens. Equal to the emergency, those who are instructed to bring in heads cut off those of inoffensive scammony-gatherers, and bring them in to be exhibited on poles, or hung up against a wall, in proof of the vengeance which Greece inflicts on assassins. This is even cheaper than the Chinese plan. I should like, I confess, some verification of the portraits which are in all the photograph shop-windows, and which are stated to have been taken from the heads of seven brigands lately put to death. The faces are very bad, and the general appearance makes it probable that the likenesses are genuine; but there may be two holes in the pedigree of the picture. I have no doubt that those who sell it in England do so in perfect good faith; but I want to know who took it, and where it was taken.

I read in the *Telegraph* that H.R.H. the Prince of Wales recently did one of the most sensible things that ever occurred to a Prince who desired to confer a social benefit. The Prince had been asked to preside at a public dinner, and with his usual kindness he consented. But he was resolved that his charitable exertions should not be confined to the interest of the objects of the charity in aid whereof his presence was prayed. He requested to be allowed to "edit" the bill of fare. Editors are accused, by malevolent contributors, of being persons whose sole use in life is to stick in a "notwithstanding," and so spoil an elegantly turned sentence. But the Royal editor of the menu in question put in nothing; but, on the contrary, struck out a long list of entrées, entremets, and other enormities, which all rational persons avoid at a public banquet, but which tradition has made essential to it. By this most judicious retrenchment a wearying proceeding was greatly abbreviated, and in sixty-two minutes from grace the Prince was proposing the first toast of the evening. The example, for which I tender to H.R.H. the humble and respectful thanks of one who cannot altogether absent himself from these carnivorous celebrations, ought to be followed by every future chairman, unless the good sense of "the worthy caterer" (I believe that is the accepted slang) shall anticipate the revision. Tremblingly I add that if a similar reform could be partially introduced into the private dining-room (not but that some of the above articles, composed by private hand, be toothsome), there would be gratitude felt by certain of the disciples of Epicurus.

We have heard almost enough about the exclusion of the strangers from the House of Commons the other night. I do not propose to touch on the subject in connection with which the exclusion took place. But the question whether the House should resign its right to sit with closed doors is another matter; and it seems to me that Mr. Gladstone, in taking a good deal of time to consider the course of the Government on Mr. Henley's motion, recognises the importance of the subject. It is all very well, in days of peace and quietness, to forego the old precautions, but a time of stress may come, and then we shall be sorry that we had so much faith in everybody's honesty as to burn the bar of our House door and lose the key. The Commons have nothing to fear from the other estates of the realm. But it is by no means so sure that some day or other another class may not be told by demagogues that the right of "the people" to hear the debates of the Legislature was established by the noble heroes of the first French revolution, and that it is time it should be asserted here. A mob that breaks rails and ravages the Queen's park may break doors and cram the Commons' gallery. When armed force shall have ejected them, it may be as well that the lawyers retained for the prisoners shall not be able to say that the Commons had given up the right to close doors. A resolution that doors shall be closed only by a vote of two-thirds of the House would defend it at once against caprice and casualty.

Perhaps, however, we shall have no House of Commons in which the representatives can meet. That question of the amorphous dolomite is sadly exercising those who are concerned in keeping the Palace of Westminster extent. It is a good while ago since the place was about to be built, but some of us remember that on paper the most admirable precautions were taken to ensure the supply of the very best stone the island could produce. Scientific men were called upon to examine quarries and to report, and they did so in complete and able fashion. But—I write from memory—was it not said that a single link in the chain was wanting? The best stone was chosen, but it was nobody's business to be certain that the best stone, and that only, was sent to London. If so, that very small but very important severance of continuity may account for the rest. Anyhow, it was necessary some time ago to anoint, or overspread, or wash the stonework of a part of the building with a certain Conservative compound; and now I read that the beautiful clock-tower needs to be, and is to be, similarly fortified. I hope that future historians of the architectural triumphs of this age will have the politeness to pass lightly over this part of our glories,

FINE ARTS.

EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

As a representation of vigorous action in men and animals, there is nothing in this year's exhibition equal in power of painting, no less than in extent of canvas, to Mr. S. Carter's vast picture of Herne the Hunter, with his followers, crashing at midnight through Windsor Forest. Probably no other English painter could deal with a similar subject on the same scale, with equal technical mastery of action, design, colour, and execution. Yet the painter's conception seems to us at fault. This is obviously not the device in "The Merry Wives of Windsor" which the quotation given might seem to imply; nor is it likely to realise to the imaginative the terror of a midnight apparition; on the contrary, men, horses, and hounds are solid, substantial, prosaic—natural, we might almost say—their grotesqueness and violence being, in short, calculated to alarm the senses only, not to infect with superstitious dread. Mr. Beavis, another rising painter of effective combinations of animals, human figures, and landscape, possesses similar characteristics; but they are more appropriately employed in naturalistic subjects, such as that of No. 177—a very spirited picture, showing a dozen or so of strong horses dragging up on the beach one of the large fishing "pinks" of the coast of Holland. Messrs. Downard and Luker are also animal-painters of marked promise who have sent, the former two pictures of sheep descending a senseless road on the southern downs (251) and "A Sheepfold after Sunset;" the latter artist, a shady forest scene with deer (223).

Landscape art has fared comparatively well at the hands of the Academy this year, and now that their productions are visible, we see how important a section of the English school our landscape-painters constitute. The shortcomings and faults of that school are, indeed, less apparent in this department; and it is evident that landscape-painting has progressed, despite long-continued academic neglect. It is a branch of art which does not require lengthened training in draughtsmanship and pictorial principles so imperatively as figure-painting. Nature is the best school of the landscape-painter. Still, here as elsewhere, the lack of artistic culture is very generally betrayed. The laws of composition, the necessary conventions of pictorial treatment are of universal application, and it is ignorance of those laws and conventions which render so many works in this class mere topographical copies of natural scenes instead of "pictures" in the full sense of the word. Some of the most remarkable landscapes we have already reviewed, but the majority remain to be noticed.

We would scrupulously abstain from allowing individual tastes and sympathies to interfere with that catholic and dispassioned recognition of merits, however diverse, which is the first requisite in every person who ventures to speak of a subject so many-sided as art—in truth, a subject as vast and complex as nature herself and the perceptions and minds of men. Yet, if we may lay stress on what is possibly a matter of mere individual bias in favour of a particular kind of subject and treatment, we would say that no work of its class in the exhibition affords us more pleasure than Mr. H. W. B. Davis's landscapes from the neighbouring French coast, with cattle and sheep and effects of eventide. A beautiful gentle sentiment pervades these works, and the execution has a corresponding rare refinement. There is nothing positive or painty in them; they are perfectly truthful; yet every one of those broad tones and tender and subtle hues of twilight and evening shade in sky or plain is rendered precious by something derived from the artist's mind and culture. We particularly commend to the visitor's notice, as supplying a corrective to much in this exhibition, the "Midsummer Twilight" (41), "Dewy Eve" (227), with cattle in a marsh after sundown, and "After Sunset" (401), with the faint diffused twilight effacing the outlines of all objects, especially those relieved against the sky. Something of the same qualities of refined observation and treatment will be found in Mr. Mignot's view (421) looking over the sea off Hastings, with the sun just sunk behind a bank of cloud. We see in these cases that finished workmanship is quite consonant with maintenance of the general effect, and an impression quite other than that of mere copyism, without resort to merely indicative bravura, which inevitably produces a sense of the artist obtruding himself between his subject and the spectator, as, for instance, does Mr. Daubigny, in "On the Banks of the Ouse" (1011), a confused, sketchy affair, which is certainly unworthy the painter's reputation.

The Linnell family deservedly occupy an important position in the landscape art of this country. Their works are constructed on definite pictorial principles, the necessity for which in landscape we have already urged. The veteran sire of the family has by the force of his genius developed a "style" (that rare thing in English art) which is very faithfully reflected in the works of his sons. It is a style aiming at the utmost power and wealth of colour and effect. It is, relatively to the works last reviewed, like the torrent of sound from an organ compared to the delicate modulations of a violin. But Mr. Linnell, sen., like Turner in his later days, seems to be going where we can scarcely follow him, in his "Sleeping for Sorrow" (948). In this picture he takes the sacred incident of Christ praying while his disciples slept in the Garden of Gethsemane as a fitting theme for the most gorgeous display of colours it is possible to associate with a landscape effect just after sundown and with the floral exuberance of an Oriental garden. It is impossible to deny that the power of a great landscape-painter and colourist is manifest in this work; but we confess that this is too strong meat for our critical digestion. We fear that the artist has somewhat overwrought his effects and exceeded his aim. Mr. William Linnell has a very grand composition, entitled "Earthquake in Calabria" (432), representing an extensive view of mountain and plain; a steep hill on the left, with pillars falling and buildings rearing; quivering cypresses on the right, and figures, in attitudes of grief or imploring the protection of Heaven, flying for refuge up the foreground acclivity. It is a work which fills the imagination, and is equally noble in conception and execution. Mr. James T. Linnell contributes another large and very fine picture (349), closely resembling his father's style, in which he has contrived to render the familiar incident of the reaping of a corn-field, and the no less familiar elements of Surrey landscape, as effective to the eye, if not to the imagination, as his brother's picture. Mr. T. G. Linnell has also an able picture, the best, we think, he has exhibited, called "Among the Barley" (957).

The Scotch landscape painters form another important section of our school, with attributes very similar to those we have attempted to define as characterising the figure-painters of the same stock. All their works have a vivid air of truth to the features and effects of their native scenery. Technically there is much similarity among them, traceable partially, perhaps, to the manner of the president of the Scotch Academy—exemplified in Sir George Harvey's view of "Inverarnan, Loch Lomond" (121). The faults of the manner are "thinness" and "looseness," but there is never-failing dexterity in the handling. Mr. Peter Graham, one of the most gifted of our younger landscape-painters, has been

apparently aiming at unusual breadth of treatment; but he is in danger of substituting slowness, and of losing the almost illusive fidelity in details of some former works. So at least we infer, looking at his rather too vacant and uninteresting bit of flat scenery from the west coast of Scotland, with a few cottages nestling among some scrubby trees. The meteorology, consisting of large luminous cumulus clouds contrasted with blue sky and cirrus clouds, the cirri colder in colour than the cumuli, is, however, fine as usual. A more important, completer picture is "Among the Hills" (108)—a Highland scene, with a heavy shower coming down a glen, the foremost parts of the clouds misty and torn, telling dark where intervening between the light twilight sky, and a shepherd driving a flock of sheep over the moor. Mr. McWhirter presents almost identical characteristics, with some poetry of sentiment, in a large picture (102) of a sad daybreak looking from the French coast (a French village churchyard occupying the foreground) over the sea, as ragged, slatey clouds rise from the horizon and are reflected with interstices of wan sky in the almost calm, wavering sea. Mr. Cassie, another Scotch painter, has a clever moonlight view on the coast of Aberdeenshire" (1030).

Returning to English painters, we must express astonishment at the versatility of Mr. McCallum and the rare union his works present of elaborately precise detail in combination with, and subordination to, generalising effects of lighting or other influences, whether in a picture of cabinet or colossal dimensions. Mr. McCallum's knowledge of tree anatomy can hardly be surpassed, as witness his "Haunted Oak" (38), with its wild weird branches relieved against the moon, rising behind spectral ribs of clouds. The gigantic picture, "A Glade in Sherwood Forest" (131), also testifies to this knowledge; but we suspect that the aspect of nature it is intended to record—that of autumn, when foliage and herbage are at their brownest and serest, and a blazing afternoon sun eclipses all colour in its own monotonous splendour—a splendour not to be expressed on canvas—will not meet with popular acceptance. Indeed, it is difficult to reconcile our impressions of nature with the artist's daring attempt to paint the unpaintable. Two Thames views, one including London Bridge and St. Paul's (21), the other the Houses of Parliament (310), are original, and remarkable for that union of breadth and detail to which we have alluded; but in both we desiderate a greyer and less brown key of colour, as at once more agreeable and more characteristic. Mr. W. L. Wyllie in his view of London from the Monument (14) looking up the Thames has gone to the other extreme of cold slatey greys—a set of tints to which this artist seems to limit himself. The best that can be said of the picture is that its rough indication has a certain suggestive verisimilitude; but for a very young painter to be satisfied with such audacious slapdash hintings at appearances as those which here stand for the river in sunlight are pregnant with danger to himself. Mr. Oakes has made a marked advance this year. We remember no picture of his evincing so much power as his view (394) of the Bay of Uri, on the Lake of Lucerne, with its dark green wavelets lying in the shadow of the environing Alps, save where the morning rays falling through successive rifts of mountain mists strike out twinkling patches of emerald fire. The colour of the water, notwithstanding all that we remember of the green depths of the lovely lake, scarcely escapes challenge as almost too gem-like; and a tendency to force some hues of green is apparent in "A Summer Morning" (303)—a hay-field scene, which has, nevertheless several beautiful passages. Mr. C. J. Lewis, also, we never remember so delightfully represented as in his brilliant picture entitled "Our Holiday" (1001)—a young married couple, we presume, in a boat floating down one of the loveliest reaches of the upper Thames, overhung with trees in their full spring bravery. Mr. Leader again is seen to unusual advantage in a moonlight view of "Chepstow Castle" (167), beautiful in tone and keeping. Another able picture is "The Lock and Church—Stratford-on-Avon" (979), though a little heavy in effect, perhaps, from overpainting.

Several painters excel, as from our insular position they should do, in sea-pieces. Of these Mr. Brett takes the very first place as a recorder of sea aspects and phenomena—as a recorder who seems to have put himself on oath to speak the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, evading nothing, leaving nothing conventionally indicated or suggested, leaving nothing to be supplied by the spectator's memory or imagination. And the statement of the facts of the sea which he makes in his two pictures is, beyond all cavil, to the last degree veracious; that veracity strikes those persons endowed with the power of observation so forcibly that almost all other representations of the sea appear either weak or false. Mr. Brett's smaller picture (45) of open sea, with the sun setting behind a purple island off the coast of Clare, and the "wind going down with the sun," is something of the kind of subject we have seen before from his hand, but the touch is more free, and therefore more descriptive of motion. Let anyone who knows what the sea really is like look at those great rolling mounded waves, heaving with the stored-up strength of the subsiding gale, their surfaces now broken with a thousand tiny wavelets, the independent forms of which testify to the reduced pressure of the wind—like a host of parasites, eating into the great rollers, and soon to disintegrate them altogether. How thoroughly well understood, too, are the reflexes taking various hues according to the parts of the sky with which the angles of incidence of the reflections correspond! Mr. Brett's larger picture of the great billows of the Atlantic breaking on a rocky district of the west coast of Ireland is a more novel subject from this painter. The quotation given of Mr. Disraeli's figurative allusion to Ireland as "contiguous to a melancholy ocean" seems either singularly inappropriate or satirical in presence of this scene of invigorating freshness and delightful animation. No painter to our knowledge has analysed more closely or realised more truthfully than here the glorious phenomena of majestic ocean breakers, with all their incidents of crystalline blue-green transparency, their proudly-rearing curves, and snowy crests, and flying spray, together with the troublous undulations too and fro of the surf into which their defeated predecessors are momentarily resolved along the sand and rocks. After all, however, this close copying of nature has a hardness (see particularly the nearer lines of the surf) characteristic of minute prosaic descriptions rather than of poetically artistic representation. If we closely examine the impressions produced, they are more akin to childlike wonder at illusion than to those which afford the higher pleasures of imagination. Some of Mr. H. Moore's rough indicative renderings of similar scenes have, for instance, really conveyed to our mind far superior enjoyment. We cannot, however, adduce in confirmation Mr. Moore's seacoast piece of this year—"Sea Fog coming on—Evening" (63). It is very good—the effect, the breakers of the ebbing tide, the ribbed sea sand are well rendered—but it misses the felicitousness of some former works. One of the most honest and soundest pictures of its class is Mr. Naish's large view of the coast at Ilfracombe, from Rillage Point (33). Close,

faithful observation is evinced equally in the careful delineation of the picturesque rock forms of the coast, and in the rendering of the effect intimated in the title—"The First Heave of the Ground Sea"—the energy of the nascent tidal flow appearing in the fringe of foam chafing round the rocks and along the beach. The aerial gradations of the slight haze are also admirably expressed. Mr. Birket Foster makes a first appearance as a marine or seacoast painter in a favourite Turnerian subject—"Dunstanburgh Castle" (474) under storm effect, with a wreck coming ashore. This grave, manly work should be of benefit to the painter, and deserves hearty welcome. Mr. A. W. Williams further signalises himself from among the clever artist family to whom he belongs by a stormy sea-piece of very considerable power, taking for motto "His voice is heard in the storm" (932).

Returning to the landscapes, we may mention, as a remarkable instance of careful, patient, thoroughly studied, highly finished imitative work (as good as Mr. Brett's, and of the same kind of merit), the view of the Alhambra, looking towards the snowy Sierra Nevada (1005), by Mr. J. M. Carrick. Equally conscientious, doubtless, but wrong in colour, to our perceptions, is Mr. Inchbold's "Undercliff—Spring-Time" (305).

Other artists, whose characteristics are more or less familiar to the public, are represented: as, for example, Mr. G. C. Stanfield, in "Limburg on the Lahn, Nassau" (114); Mr. S. R. Percy, in "Easedale Tarn, near Grasmere, Westmorland" (235); "A Bright Midsummer's Night in Glencoe" (115), with beautifully-graduated effect of moonlight sleeping on hills and loch, by Mr. A. Gilbert; "Schevening Beach" (442), by Mr. E. Hayes; "The Black Wood, Langley" (498), an excellent example of Mr. G. Sant; "A Moorland Flock" (500), by Mr. F. Walton; "The Pyramids from Ghizeh" (893), by Mr. F. Dillon; and "In the Old Town, Mentone" (896), with a good effect of sunlight by Mr. W. W. Deane; a landscape (434) marked by nice pastoral feeling, by Mr. W. Field; and "Sailing with the Stream" (186) by Mr. G. Chester. There are besides meritorious works to which we must be content to invite the reader's attention, prominent among them being a fine study of meteorological effects in Glen Sannox, entitled "A Rift in the Gloom" (1), by Mr. G. E. Hering; an impressive picture of the turret-ship *Monarch* leaving Portsmouth Harbour for America with the remains of George Peabody (50), by Mr. R. Dudley, an artist to whom we are indebted for excellent sketches of the same event; "Scarborough from the Sea" (8), by Mr. J. Danby; "Drift Wood after a Storm" (73), a very vigorous picture of a swollen Welsh torrent, by Mr. R. S. Bond; "Capri" (375), an artistic little picture by Mr. E. Binyon; a view of "Monte Rosa from Macugnana" (374) by the Attorney-General, which is fairly entitled to take rank with good professional work; a brilliant "River Scene, North Wales" (488), by Mr. A. B. Collier; "Near Ripley, Surrey" (984)—a large, very pleasing country scene, painted with conspicuous ability and with charming freshness of feeling, by Mr. F. W. Hulme; and contributions by Messrs. E. S. Rowley, J. E. Newton, and C. E. Holloway.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

ELECTRO-CHEMISTRY.

Professor Tyndall began his fifth lecture, on Thursday week, by describing the ingenious apparatus employed by Kohlrausch in verifying the laws of the voltaic circuit, as enunciated by Ohm—viz., that the strength of the current is directly proportional to the electromotive force, and inversely proportional to the resistance. The Professor then proceeded to explain and illustrate experimentally the chemical actions which take place in the voltaic cell, and give rise to the current. When strips of zinc and platinum, dipped in water containing a little sulphuric acid are brought into contact, the oxygen of the water unites with the zinc, and a voltaic current is established. The oxide of zinc so formed becomes sulphate of zinc by combining with the acid, and thereby the dissolution of the zinc is continued, on which the maintenance of the current depends, this being really an incessant effort to maintain electric equilibrium. By means of this voltaic battery Nicholson and Carlisle decomposed water into its constituents, oxygen and hydrogen, and by it also ozone is generated. As an example of the powerful chemical action of the battery Professor Tyndall showed how Davy by its means obtained from potash its base, potassium, an exceedingly light and oxidisable metal, which takes fire in water, and, when placed on ice, inflames and forms a hole filled with a solution of the potash. By this means Davy also obtained the metal sodium from soda, decomposed the alkaline earths, and from common salt got the element chlorine, the bleaching properties of which were illustrated. Electro-chemical decomposition is termed "electrolysis," and the liquid decomposed an "electrolyte." The plate at which the current enters the liquid is named the "positive electrode," and that at which it quits the liquid the "negative electrode." Among other illustrations, Professor Tyndall explained the processes of electrotyping and electro-gilding, in which a compound containing gold, silver, or copper is decomposed by the voltaic current and the metal deposited on the surface to be coated; while in the case of an engraving a perfect copy may be obtained if the deposit be thick enough. The production of a lead tree on the poles of a battery which were placed in a solution of the acetate was shown by the electric light; and the voltameter, invented by Faraday to measure the strength of the electric current, was explained and employed. The lecture concluded with an exhibition of the powers of Ritter's secondary pile, in which the two electrodes are charged by an ordinary voltaic battery; one being covered with a film of oxygen, plays the part of the platinum, and the other, with a film of hydrogen, plays the part of the zinc in the battery. The secondary battery was shown to possess far greater electro-motive force than that of the battery which charged it, platinum being reddened and eventually fused. Fine specimens of Elkington's electrotyping and electro-gilding were placed on the table.

PRIMITIVE VEGETATION OF THE EARTH.

Dr. J. W. Dawson, F.R.S., Principal of McGill University, Montreal, gave a discourse on this subject, at the evening meeting, on Friday, May 27. In his introductory remarks he glanced at the general divisions of the existing vegetable kingdom, and their range in geological time. In the tertiary period we find still predominating the true exogens (our ordinary trees, shrubs, and herbaceous plants) and endogens (palms, grasses, and similar plants). When we pass backward into the mesozoic period these two groups lose their importance, and pines and cycads prevail; but, on entering the palaeozoic, we meet with arboreal forms of acrogens (ferns, club-mosses, and horse-tails), accompanied by pines—the condition of the carboniferous period, and the great coal formation. The still more ancient Devonian period is characterised by acrogens, though not destitute of other forms; and many years ago Sir William Logan discovered in the Gaspé sandstones a very singular plant named *Psilophyton*, which is an example (not uncommon in fossil plants) in which low forms of life assume characteristics subsequently limited to higher grades. The Devonian flora also comprised gigantic arborescent club-

mosses and dense brakes of calamites; but sigillaria did not accumulate so abundantly as in the carboniferous period. Pines of the Araucarian type are limited in their downward range to the middle Devonian; and below this horizon there occur other large trunks which differ to a much greater extent from modern conifers, but we know nothing of their fruit and foliage; and Dr. Dawson could only exhibit (by means of the electric light) a fragment of one of these, of the genus *Prototoxites*, being a portion of a trunk of, probably, the oldest known tree in the world, preserved by the infiltration of its tissues with silica. A tree of still higher organisation, belonging to the true exogens, is known in the middle Devonian (*Syringoxylon mirabile*); but as no such wood has been as yet found in the carboniferous strata, some geologists withhold their belief in this tree till other specimens are discovered. Twenty years ago scarcely anything was known as land-plants older than the great coal formation. In 1860 Goepfert knew of only one plant in the lower Devonian and of fifty-seven in the upper Devonian; but since then the researches of Dr. Dawson have raised the Devonian flora of Eastern America to 121 species, which, added to those of Europe, gave a total of about 180 species. The flora of the upper Silurian at present is in a similar condition to that of the Devonian ten years ago, and the lower Silurian has not as yet afforded any land-plants; but the search is not hopeless. In his concluding remarks Dr. Dawson expressed his belief that the immense deposits of graphite in the Laurentian strata of Canada represent carbon of vegetable origin, probably in part produced by land-plants as yet unknown to us in any other way. As the palaeozoic was the age of tree-like ferns and club-mosses, so the Laurentian may have been the age of forests of mosses and lichens towering to the height of trees—a period when vegetable life existed in its completest and grandest forms, in advance of the time when it was to be brought into subordination to the higher life of the animal. . . . We have much yet to learn of this period; but there remains a most wonderful and suggestive correlation—namely, that our minds are able to trace in these perished organisms structures similar to those of modern plants, and thus to reproduce in imagination the forms and habits of growth of living things which have so long preceded us on the earth. The discourse was illustrated by diagrams and many interesting specimens of fossil plants; several sections being shown by the electric light, magnified, on the screen. Dr. Warren De la Rue, F.R.S., vice-president, was in the chair.

REMARKABLE COMETS.

Professor Grant, in his fifth lecture, delivered on Saturday last, after reminding his audience that in his previous lectures he had shown that comets are bodies revolving in the celestial regions, and governed in their movements by the same great law of attraction which retains the planets in their orbits, said that he proposed now to consider the natural questions, what is the constitution of those wondrous bodies?—and what is the purpose which they serve in the great scheme of the physical universe? In order to do this, he thought it desirable to present a view of the more striking physical phenomena by which they are characterised. Little can be deduced from the earlier recorded crude observations of Europeans; but the descriptions of Chinese writers have thrown most valuable light on many points of cometary astronomy. The comet of 1378, one of the earliest of these typical comets, was proved by M. Edouard Biot to be identical with Halley's comet. In 1402 appeared one of the grandest comets mentioned in history. It continued visible for eight days, even in full sunshine, and all writers concurred in representing it as a terrible phenomenon. It was one of the few comets visible in daylight. In 1456 consternation was occasioned throughout Europe by a great comet which, from its apparition shortly after the capture of Constantinople by the Turks, was, together with them, anathematised in a bull issued by Pope Calixtus III. This comet, conjectured by Halley to be identical with the one which bears his name, was decisively proved to be so by Pingré, the French astronomer. The comet of 1531 is memorable from its having led the German astronomer Apian to conclude that the tails of comets extend in the direction opposite to the sun. The seventeenth century was illustrated by some of the greatest comets of modern times. That of 1618 was specially memorable. Father Marsilius assured Kepler that he saw it with the naked eye in full daylight. According to Longomontanus, the tail was 104 deg. in length, and exhibited enormous vibrations, and Cysatus, a Swiss astronomer, observed symptoms of its breaking up into several parts, a phenomenon not unsupported in history. Seneca, refers to a comet mentioned by Ephorus, a Greek writer, which divided into two parts before disappearing; and Biela's comet in our own day furnished another example. The comet of 1680 was distinguished for its near approach to the sun at the time of its perihelion passage, and for having enabled Newton to demonstrate the subjection of comets to the same laws as the planets in their orbits. The comet of 1729, which of all the comets whose orbits have been calculated has the greatest perihelion distance, supplied the groundwork of some speculations on the probable number of comets which visit the solar system. The comet of 1744, the most splendid of the century, was visible in daylight, and, according to Chésaux, a Swiss astronomer, was accompanied by a fanlike tail. The great comet of 1769 illustrated the growth of the tail as it approached the sun. The passage of the perihelion occurred on Oct. 8. On Aug. 15 the tail measured 6 deg.; on the 28th, 15 deg.; on Sept. 2, 36 deg.; on Sept. 10, 60 deg.; on Nov. 30 (after the passage of the perihelion) only 1½ deg. After a detailed account of the comet of 1811, the most remarkable in modern times, the Professor concluded with a description of the singular physical changes perceived in the heads of the comets of 1835, 1858, and 1861, as they approached their respective perihelia. The lecture was illustrated by interesting diagrams.

At the next evening meeting, Friday, June 10, Professor Odling will give a discourse on the Ammonia Compounds of Platinum.

On Saturday last the first ocean match, under the auspices of the Royal Harwich Yacht Club, was sailed for a prize presented by Mr. James Ashbury, of the Cambria, on his recent election to the post of commodore to the club; there was also a second prize of £20, which, with the first, value £50, produced a large entry, as follows:—Fiona, 78 tons; Vindex, 45; Surge 52; Julia, 109; Vanguard, 60; Otter, 27; Gloriana, 133; Flying Cloud, 75, and Anita, 43. The Fiona won the first prize, and the Flying Cloud the second.

The sailing committee of the Royal Yacht Squadron have decided that the match for the cup presented to the squadron by the Prince of Wales, to be competed for by yachts of all nations, shall be sailed on Wednesday, June 22. The start will be from West Cowes Castle, at five o'clock in the morning, and the course through the Needles, round the Shambles, near Portland, round the back of the Wight, and home via the Nab Lightship and Ryde Pier. The time allowance will be ten seconds per ton, with half their tonnage added for yawls.

THEATRES.

ADELPHI.

The main event of the week is clearly the production of Mr. Charles Reade's new drama, produced at the Adelphi on Saturday. This work is an adaptation by the author of his own novel entitled "Put Yourself in His Place." He has now reduced the subject to a four-act play, which he has called "Free Labour," and pointed it with a moral showing the irrationality and immorality of trade unions and their violent interferences with the interests both of masters and men. We presume our readers to be well acquainted with the contents of the novel and with the main incidents of the drama. The dialogue, we know, is sure to be vigorous, the sentiments bold, and the author's judgments those in which he himself believes and would have others do the same. Both the romance and the drama are written with a purpose political and social, and which purpose the writer would maintain with his life. Sincerity and earnestness like his must prevail in the end, and we doubt not that his play will prove in the long run decidedly popular. Mr. Reade is fond of dramatising bluebooks, and in the present he has made use of the evidence supplied to Parliament, so that we are aware that there is a basis of dreadful fact in the transactions of his drama. But for that damning evidence, few could have believed that such a state of things existed in England, and that secret assassination societies flourished in the midst of our labouring populations. Mr. Reade has painted his picture with a truth which cannot, unfortunately, be disputed, and has filled it with living portraits of actually existing persons. His characters are numerous and carefully individualised, and it has been necessary for him to import into the acting of his play a number of new names. We have, for instance, Mr. John Chute as Guy Raby, and Mr. Neville as Mr. Cheetham; Mr. G. F. Sinclair as Mr. Grotall, and Mr. George Pearce as Sam Cole; Mr. Richmond Kyrle as Shifty Dick, Miss Margaret Young as Grace Carden, and Miss Rothertha Erskine as Jael Dence. All these are first appearances at this theatre, and are valuable acquisitions. The hero of the piece is Henry Neville, the free labourer, who defies the unions and ultimately defeats their attempts on his life and fortunes. The delineation of the man is perfect, and his realisation of the character of Henry Little exact, precise, and marvellously effective. The actor has achieved an undoubted triumph. The scene in the deserted church, with the blacksmith working at his forge, is remarkably picturesque; and the manner in which he welds and moulds the iron with his huge hammer most interesting. Then comes the struggle with his assailants—a scene the most exciting ever witnessed. The explosion at the Star-wheel was admirably managed; and altogether a play of such terror and beauty has seldom been placed on the boards. We do not think, however, that the character of Grace Carden is well managed; and there was an indecision about the acting of Miss Young in the part which marred the outline and deprived the general impression of that harmony which is needful to a work of true art. More concentration of the action, too, would be desirable; at present it is "scattering and unsure;" but this Mr. Reade may yet correct by suppression and compression. As the piece stands, it is full of originality, truth, and effect, and ought to draw large audiences. That of the opening night was deficient in numbers, owing, we believe, to the order system having been suspended.

ST. JAMES'S.

The management of the St. James's have tried a novel experiment. They have discarded Mr. Webster's version of "Frou-Frou" in favour of an American version which has proved attractive at New York, and substituted Miss Hazlewood for Madame Beatrice in the character. New French dresses, too, have been provided for the ladies; and thus a novel outside has been presented to the public. The version is livelier, we think, than the two with which we have been already made familiar; but we cannot report any improvement either in the general effect or the personal merit.

The competition for admission into the English Eight this year will be held at York on June 23 and 24, during the prize meeting of the Yorkshire Rifle Association; on the second day of which meeting—namely, June 22—Enfield prizes for all comers to the amount of £400, and prizes for small bores to the amount of £50, will be offered.

Mr. Clare Sewell Read, M.P., presided, last Saturday, over a crowded and excited meeting of the Norfolk Chamber of Agriculture. The subject for discussion was the game laws. The feeling of the meeting was against the over-preservation of ground game; and it was resolved that hares and rabbits ought to cease to come within the meaning of the game laws; that the owner and occupier of the soil should have a joint right to kill hares and rabbits; and that when hares and rabbits were once struck out of the game laws a stringent trespass law would be required.

The Duke of Argyll has sent a letter to the General Assembly in Scotland on the subject of Church patronage, in which his Grace, referring to the decision of the Assembly on patronage, said he could not doubt that the decision of the Assembly represented the settled feeling and the deliberate opinion of the Church. Under these circumstances he deemed it to be his duty, as a member of the Established Church, and also one of the principal holders of patronage in Scotland, to intimate his willingness to acquiesce in that opinion, and his desire to render whatever service might be in his power towards a satisfactory solution of the question. If, in deference to legal considerations, any measure which might ultimately be adopted should involve compensation to patrons, he should be ashamed in his own case of treating such compensation otherwise than as a fund sacred to the service of the Church. He was prepared to acquiesce in any alteration which, on mature consideration, might be deemed wise and safe in the interests of the Church.

The annual exhibition of the Royal Cornwall Agricultural Society was held last week, and proved a great success. There were 400 implement entries, most of the great manufacturers being represented; and the steam-plough was seen at work for the first time at any agricultural meeting in Cornwall. There were fifty-seven entries in Devon cattle and thirty-one of short-horns. In the former class Lord Falmouth, with his fine old bull, Sunflower, won the first prize. In the three-year-old bull class Lord Falmouth beat Mr. Farthing; but the latter gentleman was successful with a very symmetrically-formed three-year-old heifer, Pretty Maid, to which a first prize was awarded. In the shorthorn classes Messrs. Hoskyn and Son, of Hayle, Cornwall, who have attained considerable celebrity as breeders, showed nine animals, with which they took four first, two second, and three third prizes; also winning a special prize offered by Lord Falmouth for the best animal of any breed in the yard. In sheep the Leicesters were the chief feature, and nearly all the prizes were carried off by a well-known Cornish breeder, Mr. James Tremaine. In Shropshire Downs Lord Falmouth had matters nearly all his own way.



GAMBOLS DISTURBED," BY G. B. GODDARD.



"THE PAGE," BY W. FYFE.

ROMANCE AND REALITY OF RUSSIA.

Free Russia. By William Hepworth Dixon. With Original Illustrations. In two volumes. (Hurst and Blackett.)

Modern Russia: comprising Russia under Alexander II., Russian Communism, the Greek Orthodox Church and its Sects, the Baltic Provinces of Russia. By Dr. Julius Eckardt. (Smith, Elder, and Co.)

These two books, on the same subject, are very different in kind. The former is one of those books which are made to be read, and, of course, to be sold. Its author has the skill of making a book readable and saleable: he is an accomplished master in the art of narrative and descriptive literature. The quality of his workmanship has been proved in his books on the Tower of London, Western America, and the Holy Land. He knows how to present a display of picturesque scenes and groups, of lively incidents, interesting reflections, animating sentiments, by which the mind is agreeably engaged and excited. He can arrange the materials of this entertainment in the most effective order; he wields a concise and energetic style of his own with the graceful precision of an expert hand. So much in praise of Mr. Hepworth Dixon, whose clever work has afforded us a great deal of pleasure. Dr. Julius Eckardt, on the other hand, sets before us, in a ponderous and clumsy way, the result of much painstaking inquiry and cogitation, which seems likely, allowing for the effect of some German prepossessions and antipathies on his judgment, to furnish a pretty accurate account of the matter. Mr. Dixon's handsome pair of volumes are highly attractive, both in their beautiful outward attire and in their charms for the intellectual taste. Dr. Eckardt's volume, written and printed by Germans for English readers, is no doubt a less marketable production in London; but it is probably a more instructive contribution to our knowledge of the state of Russia. We do not suppose that the former traveller's book is all romance, and that of the latter is all reality; but readers who love the romantic will find ample gratification in "Free Russia," while "Modern Russia" deserves the serious perusal of those who care to investigate the real condition of that great empire. The able and interesting work of Mr. Sutherland Edwards, entitled "The Russians at Home," was published nine years ago; and many things in Russia have been changed since that time.

As a mere pleasant exercise of the imagination, it is worth while to follow Mr. Hepworth Dixon through the spacious field that he bids us enter and survey under his literary guidance.

The Russia of which he tells us so many new and curious things is not the Russia that is known to newspaper correspondents, to diplomatists and politicians, or to merchants, shippers, and railway contractors, or to ordinary travellers in Europe. It is a Russia, which does not include St. Petersburg, and which has but an imperfect representation in Moscow; it lies as far distant from the Black Sea as from the Baltic; it owns no affinity with the city of Odessa, or with the city of Sebastopol, politically members of the same empire. It shrinks back from the European States, neighbouring that empire on the western and southern frontiers; it keeps aloof from the modern world, and dwells apart, so long as it may, in the immense forests and on the vast plains of the inner land. This is "Great Russia," the territory which has never been subject either to Polish or Tartar conquest. It spread and filled itself with a genuine Russ population around the great industrial and commercial city of Novgorod, which was a free town or civic republic, like Hamburg or Lubeck, a member of the Hanseatic League. The surrounding provinces,—those lying eastward, Viatka, Perm, and Kasan—the banks of the Lower Volga, towards Astrakhan—the Cossack country of the Don and the Dnieper, lying southward—the Russian portions of Poland, lying westward—and the German and Finnish provinces, lying towards the Baltic—form three fourths of a broad girdle about Russia Proper. They compose no part of her body, considered in an ethnological point of view. Though it is but half the European dominions of the Czar, Great Russia ("Velika Rouss," to be distinguished from "Malo-Rouss" or South Russia) is the seat of the true Russian nation. Mr. Dixon was resolved to enter this country by a gate which led him directly to its very heart, without passing through either of the false Russias; without, therefore, proceeding from Warsaw, as is usual, to St. Petersburg and Moscow. He chose rather to circumnavigate the North Cape in a Danish merchant-vessel, and to pass up the White Sea, landing at the port of Archangel. The most northerly peninsulas, on each hand as you enter the sea, are the dreary abodes of the Lapps and the Samoides; but the shores of Kem, Onega Bay, and the estuary of the Dwina are inhabited by Russians of the right breed. The history of their colonisation, in the fifteenth century, under the patronage of the Princess Marfa Boretzki, of Novgorod, is full of interest. That of the old English maritime adventurers, in the sixteenth century, Richard Challoner and others, who first made their way to those unknown and uninviting shores, is still better worth our study. Mr. Dixon gives us only a passing glimpse of these historical episodes, as well as of the reign of Ivan IV., from 1533 to 1584, the fierce destroyer of Tartar and other foreign invaders, but also of Novgorod as a free city. The old Moscovite civilisation, which has escaped the changes introduced by Peter the Great and his successors, must be referred chiefly to that period, about three hundred years ago. But much belongs to a more ancient date, especially the village municipal institutions of self-government and communal jurisdiction. These features of Russia are vividly portrayed in several chapters of Mr. Dixon's second volume.

A large part of his first volume is devoted to ecclesiastical affairs. The singular monastic establishments of Solovetsk, a little island opposite the Gulf of Archangel, and the pilgrimage yearly made to its shrine by devout believers from distant parts of Russia, are described by the author with his usual graphic power. He relates what he actually saw and heard among the monks and the people he met there. If they misled him with an exaggerated or distorted account of the bombardment of Solovetsk by the British gunboats Brisk and Miranda in 1854, Admiral Ommanney has corrected its mis-statements. Mr. Dixon did not vouch for the correctness of the tale, even without its miraculous element; but reported it as current in Russia. His portraits of the Most Sacred Father Nathaniel, Vladika or Archbishop of Archangel; of the Most Reverend Feofan, Archimandrite or Abbot of Solovetsk; and of the subordinate monks, clever little Father John and the other, who had seen the world as common sailors and knew every rope in the ship, are evidently drawn from life. Mr. Dixon speaks of these persons, indeed of all the persons he met, in a friendly and kindly spirit, with a commendable disposition to respect their sincere attachment to their own rules of faith and duty. But while he strives to present an impartial survey of the conflicting religious sects and interests, he leaves an impression that "the black clergy," as the monastic orders are called, have less claim to national regard than the married parochial clergy, who are better able to help

and to sympathise with their flocks. The struggles between these rival interests in the Church for influence over both the ecclesiastical and the lay society are conducted with that suppressed virulence and vehemence which might be expected in such a case. The eccentric vagaries of Dissent, going to such revolting excesses as those of the Flagellants and Eunuchs, afford another proof of the strength of the present religious agitation in Russia. There is more excuse for the opinions and practices of the "old believers," whose Puritanism seems to be connected with an intense feeling of Russian nationality, and with a detestation of the modern system under the Romanoff dynasty. The Government of Alexander II., which tolerates the existence of Nonconformists, but does not permit them to preach to others, or to make converts openly from the Established Church, has a difficult task in dealing with these hostile varieties of creed.

But the reigning Czar is a man of high intelligence, and earnest benevolence, whose resolute goodwill has prevailed over all opposition to the establishment of human rights and liberal institutions. This is the keynote of Mr. Dixon's concluding panegyric; while Dr. Eckardt, fairly acknowledging the equity and purity of the Czar's intentions, is disposed to question the beneficial effect of some recent measures. The abolition of serfdom, or emancipation of the peasantry from an enforced servitude to the noble proprietors of manors, and to the Crown as the largest proprietor, is undoubtedly a good and glorious act. It had been contemplated by Catherine II., and by Alexander I., and it is believed to have been an intention of the late Czar Nicholas, which his military and political embarrassment never allowed him to fulfil. The history of its undertaking and performance, by Alexander II., from the autumn of 1857, when the provincial assemblies of the nobility were first invited to consider the subject, until the final decree was issued in February, 1861, is briefly sketched by Mr. Dixon, but is related by Dr. Eckardt with minute precision. It seems to be Dr. Eckardt's judgment that the political aspect of this measure, involving the destruction of aristocratic privileges and the exhibition of absolute monarchy in omnipotent force, might well be regarded with dislike by the higher classes in Russia. He also finds too much cause for the uncomfortable belief that the change has not yet produced and is not likely soon to produce any real improvement, but the contrary, in the agricultural economy and material prosperity of the country. The reason is, that it has left unaltered the old system of agrarian communism, by which all the cultivated lands are held to be the common property of the village, and are divided, for temporary occupation, at intervals of three or nine years, among the resident families of peasants; these separate and private possession of each family being confined to its house and garden. The merits of this peculiar Russian institution have long been a subject of controversy, since it was described by Haxthausen in 1843; and, while it is generally disapproved by sound political economists, it has sometimes been praised with extravagant laudation by Socialist writers in Germany and France, whose ardent disciples of Young Russia have claimed for their own nation the sublime mission of teaching Europe how to realise the fraternal equality of mankind. Dr. Eckardt's book presents a clear view of the conflicting arguments and sentiments in this discussion, and of its bearings on the recent manifestations of zeal for the Russian nationality, as well as on the equivocal reception of the Czar's decree for the abolition of serfdom. The principle of the community of landed property is esteemed alike by the enthusiasts of Young Russia and by the fanatics of Old Russia, as "the Slavonic primary phenomenon, the idea of which Russia is called to be the victorious champion, and which the despised and humbled peasantry have carried for ages silently within them." It has been not less extolled, by Herzen and others, as "the new formula of civilisation," by which the modern world is to be saved from the evils of selfish competition, the excessive accumulation of wealth, and the spreading pauperism or helpless dependence of the labouring classes.

The emancipation of the serfs has not directly modified the communal joint possession and periodical distribution of the soil, but has enabled the communes to redeem their lands from the lords of the manor, by a fair composition in money or other values, for the ancient tenure of personal service. The individual peasant, in ceasing to be a serf and becoming a freeman, has only had to deal with his former lord for the private ownership of his little cottage and garden; in which transaction he has been assisted either by a State loan or by the funds of his commune. The effect is, that the large estates of the nobility and those of the Crown are now deprived of the labour which used to be employed upon them, ordinarily three days in the week of each peasant's time; while the peasant, not being converted into a full proprietor, as in France and Prussia, but having only a temporary interest in the share of land allotted to him, wastes half his time in idleness; and when he suffers from poverty he can no longer rely upon the rich landlord to help him. Mr. Dixon has not taken notice of these disadvantages, or perhaps does not believe in them. He tells us, indeed, that he found Russian society much divided in opinion concerning the results of emancipation; and he enumerates the legal restrictions by which it has been deemed necessary to check the prevalence of vagrancy among the freed serfs; yet he bears testimony, from his personal observation as a stranger (though, we presume, this was his first visit), that, under emancipation, the peasantry are better clothed, better lodged, and better fed. We hope Mr. Dixon is right; and that there is no drawback on the success of this magnificent political experiment, which has suddenly bestowed the rights of freemen upon 48,000,000 of people. At the date of the Emancipation Act, says Mr. Dixon, "the rustic population consisted of 22,000,000 of common serfs, 3,000,000 of Appanage peasants, and 23,000,000 of Crown peasants. The first class were enfranchised by that Act; and a separate law has since been passed in favour of these Crown peasants and Appanage peasants, who are now as free in fact as they formerly were in name." But we cannot get rid of the misgivings suggested by Dr. Eckardt from a more thorough study of this subject. The agrarian organisation of Russia seems to need reform more even than that of Ireland. Liberty is not enough for the happiness of a peasant population; they require either a permanent tenure of the soil, for their own use and small cultivation by themselves, or else the application of capital by others, to combine with their labour, in scientific agriculture on a larger scale. The essential vice of the Russian communal system, which seems to be aggravated since the abolition of serfdom, is stated by Dr. Eckardt to be its incompatibility with the persevering and efficient practice either of the one or of the other method of culture. The famine of 1868 is partly ascribed to this cause. The social union, as well as the economical condition, of the Russian nation has scarcely been improved, since the nobles, as the sole representatives of private property in land, are opposed in all things by the mass of the peasantry, and no middle classes exist, out of the few commercial towns.

The indulgence of a romantic optimism is thus forbidden. We fear that Russia has her social troubles to come, as well as her political and religious difficulties. But troubles and diffi-

culties are necessary to all human progress. Alexander II. has not only meant well, he has really done well, and the admiration of Mr. Dixon is not misplaced. The Poles, it is true, both in Poland and Lithuania, have been crushed with merciless severity; but that is a part of the blessings conferred on the Russians; or so the Russians think. Without examining that painful episode of the present reign, which lies outside of Mr. Dixon's subject, we are pleased to find his account of the great reforms in the administration of justice, in the treatment of the army, in the management of the Universities, fully confirmed by Dr. Eckardt. The steps already made towards the enactment of complete religious liberty by the silent toleration of worship for dissenting sects not of an immoral character, and by the permission to open their schools, deserve a great deal of praise. The new judicial institutions and procedure, with courts open to the public, judges appointed for life from the lawyers by profession, and not removable by the Government, and trial by jury in all criminal cases, are pronounced by Dr. Eckardt most successful. Mr. Dixon gives an interesting report of the trial of a girl for infanticide, somewhere in the Don provinces, which is a good example of the working of their new courts of justice. There may be some doubt, on the other hand, with respect to the satisfactory operation of local self-government, in the new district assemblies and provincial assemblies, charged with functions resembling those of English vestries or highway-boards, turnpike trusts, and county quarter sessions. The peasant class, we learn from Dr. Eckardt, prevails in all these assemblies, and the nobles and persons of education are out-voted, so that the power falls into the hands of place-hunting demagogues, who take office for selfish and sordid gain. But it is an ungrateful task to look for testimonies contradicting Mr. Dixon's glowing representations of the progress of Russian freedom. We cannot pretend to know any more of the matter than what he and Dr. Eckardt have just told us. On comparing their respective statements, with a view to test Mr. Dixon's accuracy, in his broad and sweeping assertions, by the minutely exact statements of Dr. Eckardt, we are inclined to think Mr. Dixon is sufficiently reliable in all matters of fact. That he is delightfully readable, to us and the multitude, is, perhaps, a matter of taste. "Free Russia," at first, was unduly puffed; it has since been unfairly abused. It is a better book than "New America;" it is the best work of its clever and versatile author.

MUSIC.

THE OPERAS.

The promised appearance of Mlle. Christine Nilsson on Saturday, at the Drury-Lane Opera, as the Countess in "Le Nozze di Figaro" (for the first time in that character), was unfulfilled, in consequence of her indisposition; and her new impersonation will therefore be a matter for future comment. The opera, however, was given on the occasion referred to, when Mlle. Réboux replaced Mlle. Nilsson; Mlle. Pauline Lewitzky and Madame Volpini having appeared as Cherubino and Susanna, as announced. Of Mlle. Lewitzky we spoke a fortnight since, in reference to her successful début in Mozart's "L'Oca del Cairo," and have now to record the still more favourable impression made by this young artist as the Page in the same composer's more mature and better-known work. Lively without being flippant, sufficiently pert without being too saucy, there was a general charm in her performance that has secured her a position that should lead to still greater successes. Her agreeable quality of voice and refinement of style were well displayed in the music of the part, especially in the Page's air, "Voi che sapete." Madame Volpini has also advanced in favour with her audience by her excellent singing on this occasion, especially in the important recitative and air, "Giunse alfin" and "Deh vieni," which were given with admirable taste and feeling, and drew forth a general tribute of applause. M. Faure, whose reappearance after four years' absence we noticed last week, was the Figaro, as in former seasons at the Royal Italian Opera, and gave the same finished version of the character and the music that distinguished his past performances there. On the excellence of Mr. Santley as the Count, and the merits of Signor Foli as Bartolo and Mr. Lyall as Basilio, it is unnecessary now to dwell.

Of "Le Nozze di Figaro" and "Dinorah," as given at the Royal Italian Opera—the former including Mlle. Sessi's performance as Susanna for the first time, the latter with Madame Patti as the heroine—we must speak next week.

The season of the "Oratorio Concerts" closed, last week, with a performance of Mendelssohn's "Lobgesang" ("Hymn of Praise") and Beethoven's choral symphony. The former was intended by its composer, had he lived, to have been succeeded by two more works of similar design and structure, whereas the latter was the ninth and final symphonic production of the great master, who first, in this instance, combined the features of the orchestral symphony with those of the vocal cantata—an example that no doubt incited Mendelssohn to the production of his work. A grander climax to the important series of concerts just terminated could not have been devised. The performance of the "Lobgesang" was more satisfactory than that of the choral symphony, which requires more preparation and rehearsal than it appeared to have had in this instance. Next season, however, this and other important works that have been given will receive those advantages in performance which are only derivable from repetition. It is but just, however, here to recall to mind the remarkable efficiency with which those elaborate and difficult works Bach's "Passion Music" and Beethoven's "Missa Solennis" were produced during the past series of concerts—two events that would alone suffice to render the season memorable. The solo singers at last week's concert were Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Miss Sinclair, and Mr. Cummings in the "Lobgesang," and the same, with Herr Carl Stepan, in the symphony. Mr. Barnby conducted, as usual, and his fine choir was an important feature in the performances.

Mr. Charles Hallé has now half finished his series of eight recitals of Beethoven's solo sonatas, in commemoration of the centenary of the composer's birth. The interspersed lieder of Schubert, admirably sung by Herr Stockhausen, agreeably vary the finished performances of the pianist.

The concert of Madame Alice Mangold, on Saturday afternoon last, deserves mention as that of a highly accomplished artist whose refined and graceful playing—especially of the music of her instructor, Henselt, and of that of Chopin—gives her a distinct place among pianists.

Mr. Austin's concert, given at St. James's Hall, on Friday, yesterday week, claims notice for several reasons—first, on account of Mr. Sims Reeves's first appearance and enthusiastic reception after his return from Italy; next, because three of the great opera singers—Mlles. Titiens and Sessi, and Signor Graziani—besides some eminent English vocalists, contributed to the performances; and, again, on account of the merits of Mr. Austin, as displayed in his excellent management of the concert arrangements of the hall.

Archæology of the Month.

At Ilkley, in Yorkshire, long known to have been a Roman station (Olicana), remains of a British town have been found, as well as circles, tumuli, ring-marked stones, and other prehistoric remains—a succession by no means uncommon.

It is stated that the Gallo-Roman circus just discovered at Paris, as already noted in our Journal, is to be purchased by the Municipal Council of Paris, with all the interesting relics, the French nation and the city each supplying 600,000*fr.*

At the anniversary meeting of the Society of Antiquaries, held on April 26, the fellows were recommended by the council to alter the statutes, so that the meetings may be held twice a month during the season, instead of every Thursday, as now, by which means it is expected the attendance will be increased.

The Archæological Society of Rome held its last meeting for the season on April 21, the anniversary of the foundation of the city. M. Henzen, the secretary, gave a description of the researches made under the patronage of the King of Prussia in the grove of the Fratres Arvales, which he considers to have been now thoroughly explored. Signor de Rossi gave a sketch of prehistoric Italy, illustrated by recent discoveries. The distinct periods can be clearly made out of the archæolithic, the neolithic, and the metallic. Of the first period no remains have lately been found, with the exception of some stone weapons in the bed of the Tiber. Stone axes of the second period have been procured in several parts of Central Italy, especially in the ancient country of the Volsci. The most important discovery of the past season has been that of the rude earthen vase at Narni, a relic of the early age of metal. In this there were found, besides spear-heads and rough lumps of bronze, more than a hundred fragments of metal weapons, which were evidently not broken by accident, but divided according to a certain system. These fragments De Rossi supposes to have been used as coins, and to have been intermediate between the *as rudes*, or unshapen masses of bronze, and the square or oblong money of historical times.

A letter addressed to the *Times* by Mr. Stevens, hon. curator of the Blackmore Museum, Salisbury, contains this important inference:—"The subdivision of the stone age into the palæolithic and the neolithic periods, suggested, in the first place, by Mr. John Evans, and subsequently named by Sir John Lubbock, valuable as it is in classifying the Old-World antiquities, does not appear to be applicable to the stone implements of America. For instance, comparatively modern as the Ohio mounds undoubtedly are, it is a curious fact that stone implements of palæolithic types have been met with in them, while but one rubbed (neolithic) stone hatchet has been found associated with any primary interment, and even this is a doubtful instance." An exaggerated antiquity has probably been claimed for the Ohio mound-builders, and we have yet to discover the works of primitive man in America.

Recently Mr. Humphrey Senhouse has dug up in a field at Netterhall, Maryport, thirteen Roman altars, said to have been raised by the Prefects or Tribunes who commanded the Roman legions which were at one time encamped at Maryport. These troops are generally described as Spaniards. From one of the stones it is inferred that a regiment of volunteers had been attached to the Roman camp at Maryport, and the inscription upon it is believed by Dr. Bruce, of Newcastle, who has examined the remains, to be unique in England.

Roman remains have been discovered on the Winerberg, near Vienna, on a spot formerly used by the Romans as a cemetery. Several Roman graves had already been opened here; but the above find included funeral urns, lachrymatories, lamps, bronze dishes, an iron sword-handle, and coins of Domitian, Hadrian, and Constantius, which have been secured for the Imperial Cabinet.

The Belgian journals announce the discovery of some Roman remains, in digging the foundations for a bridge over the Meuse, at Omtret. The oaken piles of a similar structure erected by Julius Cæsar, during the conquest of Gaul, were brought to light in a sound state; and between two of them were found Roman coins, with the effigies of the Emperors Trajan, Vespasian, Adrian, Antoninus Pius, and Faustina.

In Turkey the disregard of antiquity and the love of change are by no means uncommon; but we were not prepared to hear of the demolition of the walls of Constantinople, which was threatened, at the hands of the Turkish Government. The council of the Society of Antiquaries of London memorialised Lord Clarendon on the subject, and it is matter for sincere congratulation to find that the memorial has produced the desired effect. In Lord Stanhope's anniversary address, delivered on April 26, a letter was read from Lord Clarendon stating that the Turkish Government had no intention of destroying the walls. This assurance should not, however, induce the society and the Foreign Office to abate their vigilance.

In the recent sale of the valuable library of the late lamented John Bruce, F.S.A., was the rare book, "Contemplation of Sinners: colophon, Here endeth the treatise called the Contemplation of Synners, for Every Day of the Weke; a singular medytacyon;" black letter, small quarto, with woodcuts, interspersed with poetry; fine copy, in the original binding. "Emprynted at Westmynstre by Wynken de Worde, the x day of July, the yere of our Lorde MDCCCCLXXXIX." This book was compiled at the request of Richard (Fox), Bishop of Durham and Lord Privy Seal of England, in Latin, with a paraphrastic translation in English verse; the fly-leaves composed of four leaves of the poetical romance of "Merlin," printed by Wynkyn de Worde, in 1510. This rare volume produced £210.

In the excavations now being made at Bath has been determined the south and west limits of the great Roman temple, and the discovery of some ornamental stonework, similar to that upon the temple of Jupiter Stator at Rome, suggesting the date of the Bath temple. The plan of the forum may now be traced, so as to enable the antiquary to construct a plan of the *Aqua Solis* at the time when it was the grand watering-place of Roman Britain. Fragments of flat sheets of Roman glass have been found, denoting that the Romans employed glass for lighting their houses, as well as for drinking-vessels. The Roman glass has a peculiar blue tint, and is semi-opaque.

The valuable collection of rare old porcelain of Mr. John Bulteel, of Pamflete, Devon, has been dispersed by auction. Among the old Chelsea was a vase and cover, crimson ground, with figures of cupids in relief, white and gold, on a pedestal; and a pair of vases and covers, *en suite*, painted with medallions *en grisaille*, on pedestals—355 *gs.* Among the Oriental a very fine large circular cistern, richly ornamented with flowers and fish—205 *gs.* Among the old Sèvres three cups and saucers, exquisitely painted—221 *gs.*; a cup and saucer, turquoise, gilt, and painted with medallions of soldiers, and a camp scene and a pastoral scene, by Chædry—145 *gs.*; a cabaret, turquoise and gold, painted with peasants, after Teniers; a plateau, teapot, sucrier, and two cups and saucers—375 *gs.*; a cabaret, green

and gilt, painted by Veillard—535 *gs.*; a pair of vases and covers, green and gold, painted with peasants, after Teniers, and flowers, by Marin—705 *gs.*; a pair of vases and covers, painted with conversational subjects, after Lancret—660 *gs.*; a set of three vases and covers, painted with conversational subjects, after Fragonard, from Lord Ashburton's collection—1350 *gs.*; a Louis XVI. clock in ormolu case, with plaques of old Sèvres—370 *gs.*; a cabaret, painted with classical subjects, by Dodin—580 *gs.* Among the old French decorative objects was a Louis XVI. Bonheur-du-Jour cabinet, with plaques of fine old Sèvres—1100 *gs.*; a gueridon table, with a superb slab and plaques of fine old Sèvres—1000 *gs.*; a Louis XVI. clock in a vase of old gros-bleu Sèvres—400 *gs.* The collection, with a few other objects, realised £14,265.

The remains of a Roman theatre have been unearthed at Besançon, in Franche-comté, with the estrade or podium, where important personages took their seats at scenic representations.

At Northallerton, in a field formerly the burial-ground of the house of Carmelites, or Whitefriars, a skeleton has been found in a gravel and sand-pit. This religious house was founded by Thomas Hatfield, Bishop of Durham, 1354. The superior died and was buried here in 1367. Leland mentions one of the Earls of Westmoreland also interred here; and that Lady Margaret, daughter of Henry VII. and her suite, were entertained at this monastery en route to Scotland.

Traces of ancient habitations on an extensive scale have been discovered by Mr. Lines, of the Worcester Archæological Club, on the slopes of the Herefordshire Beacon and also in connection with the smaller camps on Midsummer Hill and Hollybush Hill. At Midsummer Hill Mr. Lines has pointed out the ancient camp, with its convoluted entrance, and the honeycombed depressions of the whole crest; the sides, worked into terraces, and concentric rings, or hut-circles, being visible on the east looking over Hollybush Hill. Mr. Lines also pointed out an altar and certain triangular tanks which reminded him of Hindoo religious observances, and the water triangle of ancient symbolism.

A German savant, while exploring the plain of Troy, near the village of Cyplax, is stated to have discovered the remains of the palace of King Priam, which corresponds with the description given by Homer in the "Iliad."

The London and Middlesex Archæological Society held their City meeting, on Thursday week, in the splendid hall of the Clothworkers' Company, Mincing-lane, when Mr. C. F. Angell, F.S.A., illustrated the history of the Guild of Clothworkers; Mr. W. H. Black, F.S.A., the archives of the company, which were displayed on the table in the hall; and Mr. G. Lambert, the plate, particularising the cup presented by Pepys, the diarist, in 1678: it is a large standing goblet and cover, of pierced silver, flowers and scrolls, weighing 116 oz.; the John Bull punch-bowl, the drum salt (1660), and an hour-glass-shaped salt (1640) were also described. The society and visitors subsequently visited the churches of Allhallows Staining, St. Mary-at-Hill, and St. Dionis Backchurch.

The Congress of the Archæological Institute will be held at Lincoln, at the end of July—Lord Talbot de Malahide president. The Congress of the British Archæological Association will be held at Hereford the first week in September. Mr. Wren Hoskyns will preside.

The Kent Archæological Society will hold their Congress this year at Sittingbourne. At Maidstone the remains of the Roman villa at the end of Stone-street are being excavated by the society. The Northumberland Architectural Society will make their first excursion to Tynemouth and Seaton Delaval; the second, to the Roman wall; the third, to Aycliffe, Heighington, and Walworth Castle; the fourth, to Boldon and Hylton Castle; and the fifth (two days), to Rivers, Helmesley, and Gilling.

SCIENTIFIC RESULTS OF THE MONTH.

During the past week Mr. Pouncy, of Dorchester, whose method of producing indestructible carbon photographs we have on several occasions referred to, has been illustrating one part of his process at the photographic room in King's College. He takes a sheet of paper smeared on one side with a mixture of bitumen of Judea and of some suitable oil pigment. This paper is damped on the back with paraffine, and is then exposed for about twenty minutes beneath a negative to the action of light. After this has been done the paper is transferred to a tray containing turpentine, which dissolves away the whole of the bitumen and of the pigment mixed with it except those portions upon which the light has acted, and which, by this action, are rendered insoluble. The picture is developed by the action of the turpentine in dissolving away the superfluous portions. The surface of the paper before it is covered with the pigment is rendered very smooth, and after the picture is taken it may be developed at any convenient time. The paper, moreover, will keep without being injured by the action of any moderate light. Mr. Pouncy also exhibited some photographs upon canvas similar to that used by painters, and which were obtained by applying the face of a paper photograph, obtained in the manner just described, to the face of the canvas, and passing both through the press. The pigment by this treatment adheres to the painted surface of the canvas, and the paper is damped and then removed. By another method the photographic image is impressed upon very thin paper, which is then coloured by broad masses of opaque colour behind. The picture is next pressed upon canvas as before; and, finally, the paper is damped and removed, when the colours, shining through the detail of the photograph, give a coloured picture, which may then be finished by touching and glazing with transparent colours. Mr. Pouncy did not enter into a description of his system of photographic lithography on this occasion. Several gentlemen commercially interested in the photographic art attended with the view of ascertaining how far Mr. Pouncy's bituminised paper would be likely to supersede the paper and processes commonly employed in photography, the product of which is a fugitive picture, instead of one as permanent as an engraving, and which Mr. Pouncy asserts his pictures to be.

We have frequently referred to the use of aniline black, employed, among other purposes, as a marking-ink, and we have also given recipes for its preparation. The following is one for dyeing goods, which has lately been published:—A bath is prepared of a solution of acetate of aniline, 4 deg. Baumé, with the addition of 4 per cent sal ammoniac, 4 per cent chlorate of potash, 1 per cent sulphate of copper, and $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent nitric acid. The goods are immersed in this bath, wrung out, and, while still moist, are exposed to warm moist air for two or three days, in an oxidising chamber, when a fine black is developed. They are then rinsed in a weak solution of ammonia, and finally in soapy water.

In one of the lectures delivered during this year before the College of Physicians, by Professor Maudsley, "On the Relations between Body and Mind," some remarkable phenomena illustrative of nervous action are recounted. If the head of

a frog be cut off, and if the thigh be touched with acetic acid, the animal rubs the acid off with the dorsal surface of the foot on the same side. If now the foot be cut off, the animal again tries to rub the acid off with the stump. But not being able to do this, it becomes restless, as if seeking for some other way, and, at last, rubs it off with the foot on the opposite side. The actions seem to be guided by the same intelligence and volition which might be expected in the perfect animal, but which become remarkable when exhibited by an animal from which the recognised organ of will and intelligence has been removed.

Golay's machine for dressing millstones by a rotating wheel armed with a diamond as the cutting-point, which was exhibited in Paris in 1867, has come into extended use in this and other countries. One main secret of its success has been the use of bort, a species of amorphous diamond, instead of the crystalline diamond, such as glaziers use; and other forms of apparatus have now been introduced, in which the same cutting material is employed, but in which the motion of the cutting-point, instead of being circular, is longitudinal, as in a planing or ruling machine. This last species of apparatus, which was exhibited at the last cattle show at the Agricultural Hall, is now being pretty widely adopted. But other forms of apparatus could be designed which would equally satisfy the required conditions. The essential point in the invention is the acquisition of a durable cutting-point. That attained, the mechanical details for its application become obvious, and various alternative forms of apparatus may be employed.

A valuable cement for many purposes is obtained by mixing ground litharge with glycerine into a dough. This cement will resist acids, hydrocarbons, and also a considerable degree of heat; and it will set under water. Electrotypes casts may be taken with it by stirring the litharge into the glycerine until thickened so much that it will just pour; and the article should be thinly painted with glycerine before the composition is applied.

A late number of *Cosmos* refers to a method of increasing the produce of wells which was exhibited at Paris in 1867, but which does not yet seem to be widely known. By this system the top of the well is made close, and the pump which lifts the water also partially exhausts the air. The effect of this arrangement is to suck in the water from the circumjacent strata, whereby the yield of the well is considerably increased. Pipe wells like those used in the Abyssinian expedition, when properly constructed, will have the same operation; and in India and other tropical climates such wells or pumps will yield much better water than open wells, in which the water is allowed to stagnate. They have also the great recommendation of being much cheaper.

It has been found that telegraphic messages at isolated stations are liable to be stolen, not only by the surreptitious attachment of a recording apparatus to the wires, as was done in India during the cotton fever, but by the introduction of a short insulated wire in the neighbourhood of the station, which would intercept the artificial earth currents produced by the working of the line, and thus reveal the purport of the messages which were being conveyed. The remedy for this inconvenience is the use of an earth plate placed at some distance from the station, and buried, if possible, in the sea; and by connecting the station with this plate, the earth-currents would be discharged in the line of least resistance, and could not afterwards be made to surrender the secrets they convey.

We have on several occasions noticed the statements which had been made regarding the irritating action of some of the aniline dyes upon the skin, and which, unless corrected, seemed likely greatly to curtail their use. M. Guyot now shows that these injurious effects are consequent wholly upon the impurity of the dyes employed, and that when the ingredients of the dyes are all chemically united and no foreign substance is present the dyes are quite innocuous. Thus, azuline, when pure, is harmless, but poisonous if it contain an excess of oil of aniline. So also coralline, reckoned one of the chief offenders, is harmless when pure, but deleterious if it contain an excess of phenol. The remedy lies in the proper preparation and proper testing of the colours before dismissed into indiscriminate use; and the manufacture of these colours has now been so much improved that the complaints respecting them have nearly died out.

M. Borscow has published a paper stating that he finds fungi, though belonging to different species, uniformly to exhale ammonia in all stages of their development and from all parts of the plant. This disengagement of ammonia, he says, appears to be a necessary function of their existence, and to have no connection with the evolution of carbonic acid which also takes place.

The last number of the *Archives de Physiologie* contains a paper, by Moritz Schiff, upon the augmentation of the temperature of the nerves and nervous centres consequent on the reception of sensorial impressions. The increase of temperature was ascertained by passing thermo-electric needles through different parts of the nervous system of animals. It was found that there was a rise in the temperature of the brain whenever an impression reached it; but it still remains doubtful whether the heat is the expression of the conduction of the excitation, or a physical result produced by the excitation.

The Iron and Steel Institute shows signs of continued activity, and at a late meeting at Westminster many subjects of importance were brought forward for consideration. The temperature of the blast in smelting furnaces, which has been steadily rising in the Cleveland district, now reaches 1700 deg. Fahrenheit in the best furnaces, and a ton of pigs is made with 19 cwt. of coke. Rolling-mills still stand in need of improvement, and one of the most obvious expedients for effecting it consists in the use of short rolls set one behind the other, which would take a bloom in at one end and deliver a finished rail or bar at the other. Such an arrangement would save handling, and enable a vast quantity of work to be got through.

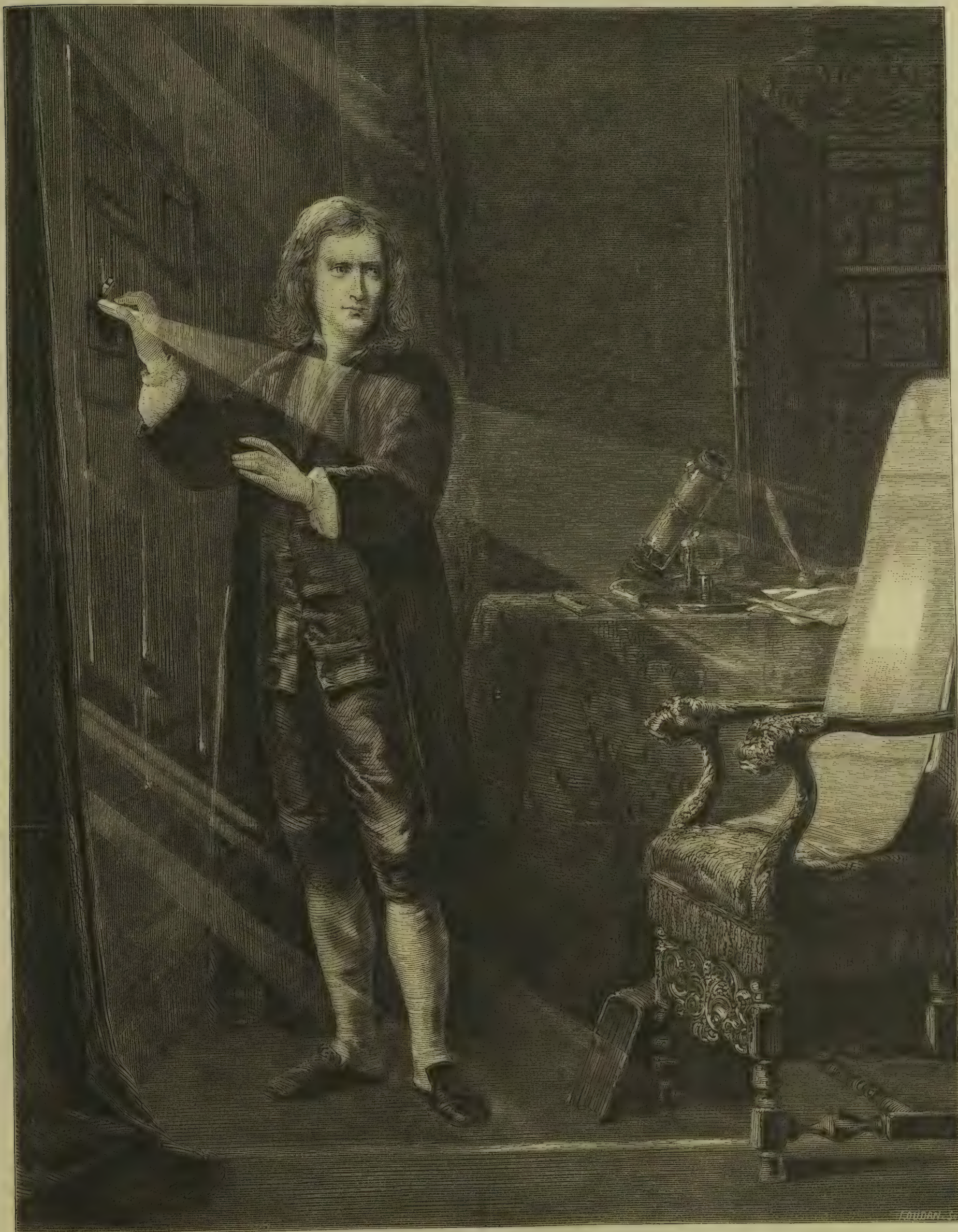
Major-General Henry Norman, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, has been appointed an ordinary member of the Council of the Governor-General of India, vice Major-General Sir Henry Marion Durand.

At a meeting of the Middlesex magistrates, on Thursday week, Mr. Henry Pownall, who has presided over the county bench twenty-seven years, retired from the position of chairman, amid many expressions of regret from his brother justices.

An International Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition will be held in the autumn at Gratz, in Styria. This exhibition will comprise four groups:—1, Agriculture and Forestry; 2, Mining and Matters connected with Foundries; 3, Trade and Industry; 4, Arts and Industrial Arts. All expense connected with, and all risk attendant upon, objects exhibited must be borne by the exhibitor. Inquiries as to space required by exhibitors must be addressed to "Das Austellungs, Comité in Gratz, Landhaus, Austria."



"THE SHRINE OF ST. SEBALD, NUREMBERG," BY SAMUEL READ.



"NEWTON INVESTIGATING LIGHT," BY J. A. HOUSTON, R.S.A.

LITERATURE.

The Reign of Queen Anne. By Earl Stanhope. (John Murray.) This substantial volume may be regarded either as a stopgap between Lord Macaulay's and Lord Mahon's contributions to the continuous history of England, or simply as an introductory portion calculated to give greater completeness and symmetry to that block of our historical fabric which was some years ago built up by the hands of him who is now Lord Stanhope. In either case, the value—which is unquestionably great—of the new edifice would remain the same; but in the latter there would be little or no temptation to mark the difference between the styles of architecture and to wish that a little of that decorative art which Lord Macaulay employed to excess had been bestowed in moderation upon the solid pile constructed by Lord Stanhope. No doubt the historical builder should look first and chiefly to the depth, strength, and safety of his foundations; and, so far, Lord Stanhope, there is no reason to doubt, will be generally allowed to have taken every precaution; but his superstructure, in point of architectural style, is of an order unacknowledged by the poet who wrote—

First, unadorned
And nobly plain the manly Doric rose;
The Ionic, then, with decent maiden grace,
Her airy pillar heaved; luxuriant, last,
The rich Corinthian wove her wanton wreath.

And yet the first twelve years of the eighteenth century offered to a writer who was master of his craft and knew how to be eloquent without becoming rhetorical, how to be ornamental without becoming meretricious, how to be picturesque without becoming untruthful, and how to be amusing and satirical without becoming flippant and cynical, some golden opportunities. It is not that the author is ignorant of the precious vein he has fallen upon, but that he does not work it; he presents a picture which proves that little or nothing has escaped his notice, but which will probably be considered to lack elegance, grace, finish, and vivid colouring. If, however, he be cold to a fault and unornamental to the verge of bareness, he is clear, judicial, impartial. It is difficult to conceive that anybody can find fault with his manner of holding the scales in which he weighs the Duke of Marlborough; and if he do not discover so many "pounds in the consummate general" as the Duke's most ardent admirers might expect, it is most likely that the reason lies in their own exaggerated estimate. It is, surely, singular doctrine which has lately taught that Marlborough's treachery should not be held to detract from his greatness; that he lived in an age of traitors, and naturally took after them. The correct theory is that a man is great in proportion as he rises above his fellows—at all points. Amongst the few enlivening anecdotes admitted by the author there is nothing better than the story told about Lord Peterborough and the mob who, mistaking him for Marlborough, were preparing to ill-treat him. "Gentlemen," said Peterborough, in sarcastic allusion to Marlborough's proverbial avarice, "I can convince you by two reasons that I am not the Duke of Marlborough. In the first place, I have but five guineas in my pocket; in the second place, here they are, much at your service." Why the author should have insisted so strongly upon the fact that the English people in the reign of "good" Queen Anne were much happier than they are now it is not quite easy to see; if it were so, it is obviously impossible to carry out the order "as you were," even under a Queen equally "good" and not so witless as she was who is so often reported "dead," and a contemplation of the nowadays unattainable happiness of the eighteenth century is likely to lead to nothing more practical than unavailing regret. We must "move on," and, as we move, attain what happiness we may: it is of no use to look back with a sentimental sigh and regretfully sing the praises of bygone times.

Ecclesiastical History of England: The Church of the Restoration. By John Stoughton, D.D. (Hodder and Stoughton.) Two large volumes cannot be considered too much space to devote to the important task undertaken by the author, nor yet can a perusal of them be regarded as light reading. But it is sometimes a relief to emerge from the flood of frivolous literature which threatens occasionally to overwhelm us, and to take refuge and breath on the solid ground of national history and in the pure atmosphere of interesting facts; and more especially is this the case when one meets, as in the present instance, with an author who has brought to the execution of his work, not only unusual capacity and knowledge, but also a spirit of strict impartiality. For it might be supposed that his views would be coloured by the peculiar medium through which he regards them; but it is pleasant to be able to state that his spectacles appear to be perfectly achromatic. To be acquainted with the volumes he published some years ago, although it may not be absolutely necessary for the proper comprehension of his new work, will, nevertheless, give additional zest to the perusal; and to those who now make the author's acquaintance for the first time it will be no cause for regret if they be induced to become upon more intimate terms with him by making themselves familiar with his former work called "Church and State Two Hundred Years Ago." In the introduction prefixed to his new work the author briefly reviews the system of Puritanism from its political, ecclesiastical, and spiritual aspects, and the causes to which may be traced the changes produced in it at the era of the Restoration. His subsequent chapters are devoted to the arduous task of showing what it became in its various phases—Presbyterian, Congregational, and other; what of persecution, directly or indirectly exercised, it endured; what of faithful, loving, and zealous service it achieved. And all this, if it do not involve, at any rate entails the no less laborious and delicate duty of pointing out "how the Episcopal Church of England rose out of her ruins, and the Establishment became once more Anglican." In the researches needful for the accomplishment of his object the author has evidently spared no pains: wherever he could find anything that might help to disentangle controversial knots or throw light upon obscure events, he seems to have conducted his investigations diligently, with a philosophical disregard of theological and political differences, and he has brought out of his treasury things new as well as old. By no means the least interesting portion of his work is that part of the second volume which he gives up to an analysis and description of the theological opinions set forth in the publications of the best known authors, of all religious parties, who influenced, or attempted to influence, the minds of men "between the commencement of the Civil Wars and the fall of James II." Nor must mention be omitted of a valuable appendix, which is of itself quite a mine of curious information. The author, in his estimate of Monk's character, offers us the agreeable alternatives of considering that the restorer of Royalty either "was all the way through a selfish schemer, trimming his sails to the wind, and ready for King or Commonwealth, as he might see it safe and advantageous;" or, if he had really been from first to last a Royalist, "one of the most consummate hypocrites the world ever saw." The estimate will, doubtless, command the assent of Mr. Markham, the bio-

grapher of "the great Lord Fairfax," and almost atone for the offence of omitting to point out how far the Restoration was due to Lord Fairfax.

Journal of the Waterloo Campaign. By the late General Cavalié Mercer. (William Blackwood and Sons.) This journal, contained in two neat and handy volumes, has been for a long while bottled up, and has improved rather than deteriorated by keeping. It has still plenty of body, and it is of exquisite flavour and bouquet. Someone may say, by way of objection, that we know all about the Battle of Waterloo; that we have read and compared partial and impartial and theoretical and critical accounts until we could "fight the battle o'er again" on a sheet of paper, placing every battalion on both sides exactly where they stood, and bringing up the Prussians at the very time at which they really arrived; that we are sufficiently conversant with details to prove that Cambronne never said "The Guard dies, but does not surrender," and that Wellington never said "Up, Guards, and at 'em," and that, in fact, we are as tired of hearing about the Battle of Waterloo as Juvenal was of hearing about "the grove of Mars." Well, but, fortunately, the two volumes have little to do with the Battle of Waterloo; and it should be observed that the title has reference to a campaign, which is a very different thing from a battle. It is true that the author describes—and with great spirit—the part which his own troop took in the great fight; but it is not the least amongst the many charms and merits of his narrative that he pretends to know no more than that of which he was an eye-witness, in which he performed no mean part, and which was, according to his account, hot and close work enough to keep him from "taking great notice," as they say of precocious infants. The journal might have passed almost without notice had it appeared at the time when nobody cared for anything which did not deal chiefly with such questions as the superiority in military genius of Wellington or Napoleon, in gallantry of French or English, in firmness of the veterans commanded by the Emperor or the "raw recruits" confided in by the Duke; when there was a constant controversy going on about the part taken by the Prussians in deciding the day; and when every mouth was full of the exploits, real or fabulous, of the Earl of Uxbridge and Shaw the Lifeguardsman. The journal gives us just what one has never yet had a chance of reading, and just what one would like to read; it shows in vivid colours those portions which are usually conspicuous by absence or dimly forth-shadowed and half-hidden in obscure corners of the canvas whereon are represented the more striking features of "glorious" war. The author wrote as a tourist as well as a warrior, as a thinker and observer as well as a Second Captain in temporary command of a troop of horse artillery; and he described everything in good style from the perilous and disagreeable landing on a foreign shore to the end of the memorable campaign of 1815. Moreover, the author was far from contented with the behaviour of the "great Duke;" and there is something piquant and novel in that simple fact. The author considered that he was ill-treated in many ways, and that his services were not appreciated, and that his promotion was unjustly protracted. No doubt there were other officers who felt much the same about themselves; but they haven't published their journals—yet; perhaps their "exes, asses, and ads" will now be inclined to undertake the publication.

The Lakes in Sunshine: Being Photographic and other Pictures of the Lake District of Cumberland. With Descriptive Letterpress by James Payn. (Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.; and Windermere: J. Garnett.) This we believe to be the second volume of a uniform series published under the title given above. It is a beautiful book, appropriate to a beautiful subject; and the blue and gold of its covers are, no doubt, symbolical of the sky, which should be azure, and the sun, which should be golden, if the spectator is to see at their best all the natural charms of Cumberland. The pages are of such liberal size that the illustrations can do more than ordinary justice to the scenes they represent; and the illustrations, which are many in number, are so exquisite as to satisfy, one would imagine, the most exacting memory, and to excite, one may confidently assert, a vehement desire to become an eye-witness of such lovely views in all their picturesque reality. The artists, photographic and other, are Messrs. Garnett and Sproat, T. L. Aspland, Garnett and Bowers, W. J. Linton, and E. M. Wimperis (by whom Mr. Aspland's works have been drawn on the wood). The scenes depicted are too numerous to mention categorically, and to choose one or two from the number would require both the taste and the confidence of a Paris. Let our readers give themselves a treat, and make a choice for themselves; and they will acknowledge that the ungrudging outlay of artistic skill and bibliophilic capital has provided them with a difficult but agreeable task. The descriptive writer is an unusually pleasant guide; he seems to be experienced, well informed, and well read; and he narrates the results of his experience, information, and reading in a light, airy, facetious, enlivening, attractive style. He is jocose to a fault; and there is some excuse for the two young friends, whom it appears likely he introduces only to serve him as butts, if they occasionally needed a "surgical operation" before they were enabled to see the point of his jests. There is something about the mystic mistletoe and "an historical hoax" which might not do much harm in the open, invigorating air of Cumberland, but is positively dangerous in the atmosphere of London. Except the bad jokes, however, and a few misprints, it will be strange if anybody can find in the book aught but what should be spoken of in terms of praise and admiration.

The Rosicrucians: their Rites and Mysteries. By Hargrave Jennings. (John Camden Hotten.) It is some comfort to the mind bewildered by the chaotic mass of mingled anecdote, dissertation, speculation, and exposition with which the pages of this singular volume abound, to be at last confirmed in a belief, growing stronger and stronger as the leaves are turned over, that the Rosicrucians were a sect "regarding whose presence and intentions no one knows anything, or ever did know anything, truly and in reality." The book "purports to be a history (for the first time treated seriously in English) of the famous Order of the 'Rose-Cross,' or of the 'Rosicrucians,'" but the reader who can gather from it any clear idea upon any subject whatever must be equal to the proverbially difficult task of finding a needle in a haystack. There is no plan, method, or cohesion; and the language and style of writing are appropriately free from simplicity and perspicuity. The author occasionally drops dark hints about some reason which exists for his enigmatical manner of expressing himself; and if he were to speak out plainly, one is given to understand, he would infallibly be accused of gross indecency. A squeamish generation causes him the greatest inconvenience, and drives him to produce what may be truly called a "roundabout paper" in his endeavours to explain the origin of the noble Order of the Garter. And the worst of it is that, when you have arrived at a dim perception of his meaning, and, swallowing your disgust, are willing to philosophically investigate the connection between your discovery and the Rosicrucians, you are

informed that "particulars must be left to the sagacity of the querist himself, because propriety does not admit of explanation." It would appear that this part of the book would be the more comprehensible if the reader had undergone a preparatory course of the late Dr. Donaldson's notorious "Book of Jasher." Although, however, premonitory symptom of delicate (or indelicate) matters to come are exhibited as early as the fortieth page, where a redoubtable Greek word is made use of, it must not be supposed that the majority of the 340 pages are tinged with indelicacy. There is a vast amount of abstruse and curious lore, historical, legendary, etymological, heraldic, and religious, perfectly free from anything objectionable; and, though it may not satisfy the cravings of the impatient reader who is constantly muttering, "but how about the Rosicrucians?" it will probably be fully appreciated by such persons as can find mental recreation in Professor Piazzi Smith's book about "The Great Pyramid." The author's diligence and research must have been prodigious, and his ingenuity is unquestionable and remarkable. The main subject, however, might apparently have been exhausted in so few pages that, to make anything like a substantial volume, it had to be aggravatingly involved amongst "chapters on the ancient fire and serpent worshippers, and explanations of the mystic symbols represented in the monuments and talismans of the primeval philosophers." The book is very sightly, and is "illustrated by nearly 300 engravings," of a singular and, no doubt, interesting description. The author, at p. 196, suggests that, if an "Albert Edward" were to ascend the throne of England, he should drop the Albert, on the ground that white is an unlucky colour for the English Royal family. Is it certain, if one felt inclined to be superstitious, that "Albert" is connected with any word meaning "white"? "Albrecht" is the German form; and it would be as well to compare the words "Hubert," "Robert," "Herbert," and "Gilbert," to see whether "bert," and not "ert," be not the etymological termination of all such names. Besides, from another point of view, it might be said that "Edward" is rather suggestive of the unlucky "white" rose.

Gwendoline's Harvest. By the Author of "Lost Sir Massingberd," &c. (Tinsley.) It is difficult to do justice to this extraordinary novel, for to dislike a certain type of beauty is apt to make one blind to the beauty altogether. The author not long ago published a story called "A Perfect Treasure," and whoever read it must have acknowledged that it was written by a master of his craft, by one who has the rare gift of originality, fancy worthy of a poet, a wonderfully easy, pleasant, graceful style, a remarkable power of description, a sympathetic soul, and an almost superabundant flow of humour. Traces of all these qualities are discernible in the novel under consideration; and it may be said that they are nearly all mingled together in the chapter headed "Down Glendallack." But it has seemed good to the author to show that he can excel in a questionable branch of fiction; and he glories in his excellence. You may cry upon him and call him sensational, but he will scornfully shoot out the tongue, invite you to fling your strongest epithets, and declare that you pelt him with rose-leaves. All of us who object to what is called sensation are simply weak creatures physically, morally, and mentally; and he contents himself with saying of us, "the conies are a feeble folk." He hints that "Othello," "King Lear," and "The Bride of Lamermoor" are sensational; and by his hint he shows that he does less than justice to those who connect opprobrium with the epithet. They object to the writer who serves out shocks as from a galvanic battery, who says, "go to; let us fascinate the reader with the evil eye; let us indulge in psychological monstrosities; let us make woman in the image of a beautiful fiend; let us be horrible and unnatural from the very commencement, and pile agony upon agony to the end;" but they would find no fault with drama or tale which, without any appearance of forcing the situations for the mere purpose of producing a momentary thrill, and with adequate motives and due preparation led gradually and naturally, if not inevitably, up to never so revolting a final catastrophe. In the sensational novel, moreover, the dialogue is pretty sure to be occasionally stilted and stagey; and that is another reason for its condemnation. In the present case the author seems to have been himself struck by the "elevated style" employed by an illiterate young woman, one of his characters; and attributes it, half apologetically, to the excited state of her feelings. It cannot be asserted that the novel has an evil tendency, for there is no encouragement to sow Gwendoline's seed and reap Gwendoline's harvest; but the heroine is so exceptional a character, and the occurrences are of so exceptional a kind, and succeed one another with such exceptional rapidity and opportuneness, that it is impossible to conceive with what view the story can have been written, beyond that of displaying great powers of diabolical invention and of producing as many disagreeable sensations as possible within the least possible compass. The novel, as a whole, is exceedingly powerful, and calculated to have a deep interest for such persons as assembled in crowds at the scene of the seven-fold murder near Uxbridge, and in parts is charmingly piquant and witty, and certain to please nearly everybody.

The Woman of Business. By Marmion Savage. (Chapman and Hall.) This is a novel of the quiet order; and, to be enjoyed, as it certainly may be, requires leisure on the part of the reader. If it be hurried over its merits are likely to be unobserved, and the only impression left upon the mind will probably be one of disappointment at the lack of vigorous movement and exciting incident. It is almost certain, too, that the artifice of introducing two brothers "as like as two peas" in personal appearance will be considered poor and threadbare. But, if the three volumes be read slowly and attentively, many charms will be discovered in the delicate touches which distinguish the portraiture, in the variety of characters portrayed, in the consistency which is carefully preserved, in the knowledge which is exhibited of human nature, in the easy and graceful style of writing, and in the neat and sprightly dialogue. The heroine, who is not a creature of passion and sentiment, is, nevertheless, a very fascinating woman, and combines with her methodical habits and exterior coolness sufficient beauty and sufficient warm-heartedness to render her both interesting and lovable. She may be safely recommended to young ladies in search of a model; she is not romantic but decidedly practical, and yet she is perfectly feminine and very different from what is generally understood when you speak of a strong-minded woman.

Essays and Stories. By the late G. W. Bosanquet. (Sampson Low, Son, and Marston.) This little volume has an introductory chapter written by Captain C. B. Brackenbury, R.A., who was apparently an intimate friend of the author. He tells us that Mr. Bosanquet died at the early age of twenty-four, having given many signs of great promise and having shown a temperance, soberness, chastity, and piety not too common in young officers of the Army. The author's character, therefore, and premature decease at a most touching crisis of his career, invest his writings with an interest independent of their literary attractions, which are not so great as one might have expected from the writer's exceptional powers.

Accessible Field Sports. By "Ubique." (Chapman and Hall.) Accessibility, in these days of rapid locomotion, is a term admitting of almost unlimited application; you may go from Dan to Beersheba—or, at any rate, an equal distance—in what the major and the minor prophets would have considered an incredibly short space of time. Marathon, if it were not for Greek customs more honoured in the breach than in the observance, might be called easily accessible; and, perhaps, the same language is permissible in the case of Toronto and of Labrador. At any rate, whoever expects from our author's title that the field sports alluded to are such as a rat-hunt on Hampstead-heath or a steeplechase amongst the thieves and ruffians who congregate at Kingsbury will be much, and, no doubt, agreeably astonished upon perusal of our author's book. You are invited just to paddle across the Atlantic, shoot bear with him in Wisconsin, or make an excursion with him to the distant wilds of Labrador and catch salmon with him of prodigious size. As interludes, you may bag all manner of wildfowl, and you may witness many singular sights. Indeed, it is remarked with no little naïveté, that "fishing is not alone enjoyable for the pleasure of killing fish;" though the pleasure derived by Englishmen, in fine weather, from killing some sort of creature has not escaped the notice of our satirical allies in France. The book is decidedly lively, and abounds with scenes suggestive of health, and strength, and activity. It contains advice, also, which is likely to be useful to those to whom the author chiefly desires to commend his work; and they are such as can fully imagine "the pleasurable sensations first experienced as you draw the keen edge of your hunting-knife across the graceful, swanlike neck of the deer that has succumbed to your skill as a shot."

The Rules of Rhyme. By Tom Hood. (James Hogg and Son.) The author seems to contradict himself when he declares on one page of his preface that "a poet is born, not made," and on another that "verse is but the A, B, C of poetry;" for the alphabet, if anything, is the first step in an artificial system which can be taught to anybody not idiotic (or even idiotic), and which certainly requires no Divine afflatus. The author's little book is designed and calculated to make versifiers pay heed to certain canons which may be neglected by men of genius, but ought to be strictly regarded by men who aim merely at producing elegant trifles. There are many points on which one would feel inclined to join issue with the author; one might dispute with him the propriety of using the word "feet" at all in connection with English poetry; one might object altogether to his way of marking what he calls "elision" in Latin poems; one might allow that "really" is a trisyllable, and yet deny that it would ever be tuneful or poetlike to divide into three distinctly-pronounced syllables; one might show that he imputes blame to so careful a versifier as Mr. Tennyson when he condemns (properly, no doubt) the use of "fire" as a dissyllable; and one might maintain that it is mere waste of paper to give numerous examples of a common rhyme. But it takes up less room and is far more pleasant to acknowledge briefly that his little work contains a great deal that may be useful, and a great deal more that is agreeable to read.

Gabriel. A Story of the Jews in Prague. From the German, by Arthur Milman. (Sampson Low, Son, and Marston.) This is a volume of the slightly and portable series of "Tauchnitz German Authors." It is a curious book for a clergyman to translate, and the translation does not read like what one would expect from an accomplished scholar. The story is good, so far as it is a description of the condition and habits of the Jews at the time of the scenes depicted; but as a romance it cannot be recommended either for its plot or for its style. The former is horrible, the latter spasmodic. Gabriel, having arrived at years of discretion, and being engaged to be married, is declared by his mother on her death-bed to be a bastard. He curses his dying mother, and even uses violence towards her. He is discarded by his father and his betrothed, the latter of whom marries the person usually spoken of as "another." Gabriel vows vengeance; and the refined form which his vengeance is to take is to force her, on an anniversary of the day on which they were to have been married, to sin (if the term be applicable under the circumstances) as his own mother sinned. The conception is fearful, and is hardly redeemed by the power displayed in certain parts of the execution or by the non-fulfilment of Gabriel's design.

Ancient Classics for English Readers. Edited by the Rev. W. Lucas Collins, M.A. (William Blackwood and Sons.) The excellence of the idea with which this series of elegant little volumes was conceived has already been dwelt upon; and the manner of execution promises to remain as creditable as it was acknowledged to be in the case of "Homer's Iliad." The two fresh volumes to which attention has now to be drawn contain "The Odyssey," for which Mr. Lucas Collins, the editor of the series, is responsible; and "Herodotus," prepared by Mr. George C. Swaine, M.A., late Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Oxford. It was, of course, impossible to reproduce to any great extent the simple and garrulous, but graceful and perspicuous, style which is one of the charms of Herodotus; but one or two successful attempts have been made in a few brief renderings.

Poems from the German of Ferdinand Freiligrath. Edited by his Daughter. (Sampson Low, Son, and Marston.) This volume of "Tauchnitz German Authors" does not contain the whole of Freiligrath's poems, but "his best known and most characteristic pieces." The versions have been picked out by his daughter, and are, in her opinion—which ought to carry weight—the happiest that could be found. The translators, including herself, are nearly, if not quite, twenty in number; and the names of all are severally affixed in the table of contents to the title of the version for which each of them is answerable. Some of the translations exhibit singular felicity, and nearly all are good enough to excite a desire for acquaintance with the original.

Heirs of the Soil. By Mrs. Lorenzo N. Nunn. (Moffat and Co.) This is an Irish story, in one volume; it appears to have been written with a purpose, which may be guessed from an extract taken from the last page:—"Oh! Hugh, if landlords and tenants in Ireland were not enemies, but friends, we would soon have a great country." But how is the friendship to be brought about? And who should make the first overtures? It really seems to be a case for application of the old saying, "que messieurs les assassins commencent." The story is brisk and spirited; many scenes, gay and grim, are noticeable for good drawing and appropriate colouring; and the writing is such as would make a less interesting tale quite readable. The hero is a barrister who has a notable scheme for doing justice to the "heirs of the soil"—i.e., to Irish tenants; and the heroine, whom he, of course, eventually marries, is a charming, high-minded, romantic, impulsive young lady, with eyes which "flash violet-blue and hazel grey." The parish priest is painted a most disgusting colour; and Fenians are described as despicable poltroons. Opportunity is made for showing

loyal devotion towards her Majesty, and for paying a warm tribute to the memory of "Albert the Good;" and altogether the tone of the book is likely to be approved of by respectable Protestants.

Not in Vain. By Armar Greyc. (Chapman and Hall.) Two thin volumes are typical of the story. The volumes, it is true, are neat enough, and so is the story; but there is a certain thinness characteristic of both. The personages, or it may be more correct to say the skeletons, are well drawn, and there are some few touching scenes. The whole lacks substance.

BOOKS OF REFERENCE.

Cassell's Biographical Dictionary; Containing Original Memoirs of the most Eminent Men and Women of All Ages and Countries. (Cassell, Petter, and Galpin.) This capacious volume, of nearly 1200 quarto pages closely printed, contains a vast collection of brief notices of the lives and deeds of many thousand persons. Ancient and modern and contemporary history, as well that of literature, science, art, and social manners, as that of political and military affairs, is ransacked of its remarkable names to form the huge accumulation of biographical stock. The dates and titles, and other such particulars of outward life, seem in general to be stated correctly. There are numerous instances in which some exception might be taken to the comments of praise or censure with which the writers contributing to this work have accompanied their short accounts of well-known people, especially those of former times. The space, also, which is devoted to each subject respectively may not always be in due proportion to its importance, for sometimes a worthless and obscure individual, remembered only in casual association with a really eminent person, occupies thrice as many lines as a distinguished philosopher or poet of our own day. But the quantity and variety of information here stored up cannot be lightly esteemed. The book will be found useful, as a "Conversation Lexicon," to solve many a doubt and settle many a chance dispute. The list of contributors includes Canon Payne Smith, Professor Saffi, Colonel Meadows Taylor; Dr. Waller, of Dublin; Dr. Doran, Mr. Walter Thornbury, Mr. Lewins, and other writers or scholars of credit.

The Universal Catalogue of Books on Art. Compiled for the Use of the National Art Library, and the Schools of Art in the United Kingdom, by Order of the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education. Vol. I., A to K. (Chapman and Hall.) It is just six years since the authorities of the Science and Art Department of the Committee of Council resolved to form a complete catalogue of books, in all languages, relating to the subject of each division in the South Kensington Museum; which was ordered to be commenced in October, 1865, with an Art Library Catalogue. So far as the work has gone, being published in small portions, forming appendices to the well-known literary weekly journal, *Notes and Queries*, merely as *proofs* inviting corrections and additions, it has seemed likely to answer its purpose. The volume here collected, which is still of a provisional character, extends through half the alphabetical arrangement of the intended catalogue, and comprises nearly 15,000 titles of books, English, French, German, Italian, Latin, Polish, Dutch, Swedish, Spanish, Danish, and Japanese, extracted from the catalogues of the British Museum Library, the Bodleian at Oxford, the Soane Museum, the Bibliothèque Impériale of Paris, and many other well-stocked libraries in this kingdom and in foreign countries. They are works on painting, sculpture, and architecture, art manufactures, mosaics and enamels, tombs or monuments bearing sculpture, and decoration of all kinds, including treatises of archaeology, anatomy, and natural history, which relate to subjects of art-compositions. The student of art-criticism or art-history will find this a most valuable guide. The editor, Mr. J. H. Pollen, is assisted by several gentlemen belonging to the staff of the South Kensington Museum; and their task is very successfully performed.

Haydn's Universal Index of Biography: from the Creation to the Present Time. For the Use of the Statesman, the Historian, and the Journalist. Edited by J. Bertrand Payne, F.R.S.L., F.G.S., &c. (E. Moxon, Son, and Co.) Haydn's "Dictionary of Dates," the latest edition of which is the thirteenth, revised and corrected by Mr. Benjamin Vincent, is an old and trusted literary companion. Messrs. Moxon and Co. are now publishing a "Haydn Series of Manuals," in corresponding thick and closely-printed volumes. The additional series will consist of—1st, this "Universal Index of Biography;" 2nd, "A Bible Dictionary," of history, biography, antiquities, geography, physical geography, meteorology, topography, and natural history, illustrative of the Holy Scriptures; 3rd, "A Dictionary of Physical Science, Chemistry, and Astronomy;" 4th, "A Dictionary of General Reference," comprising all kinds of statistics, tabular statements, catalogues, lists, and calendars, with the terms of different arts and sciences, and an index to the standard treatises on each subject; 5th, "A Dictionary of Geography," which will be a sort of gazetteer; and, 6th, "A Manual of Bibliography," to direct the student to all the principal books, memoirs, and essays contained in European or American literature. The execution of this plan is well begun, in the volume now before us, by Mr. Bertrand Payne, with the able assistance of Mr. Benjamin Vincent. Within the space of about 600 pages, commencing with historical and genealogical notices of the reigning sovereigns, we find the names of many thousand notable persons, of every age and of every nation, with the dates of their births and deaths, and a line or two describing their performances and claims to renown, but in some instances with a few biographical facts and dates, very concisely noted. It is the universal "Who's Who;" from Adam, "created B.C. 4004, died B.C. 3074," according to Usher's chronology, down to Lord Amberley, born in 1842, or any younger man of distinguished position at this day.

Dictionary of Phrase and Fable; giving the Derivation, Source, or Origin of Common Phrases, Allusions, and Words that have a tale to tell. By the Rev. E. Cobham Brewer, LL.D., of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, Author of "Guide to Science." (Cassell, Petter, and Galpin.) This book is serviceable if you want to know why a first-rate French cook is called a "cordon bleu;" or why his master, when he gives a dinner to a party of guests, is called the "Amphitryon;" or why a disagreeable person is to be "sent to Coventry," and a senseless fool ordered to "go to Bath;" or why the leader of an associated band is styled their "Coryphæus;" or the Celtic etymology and historical adoption of the names "Whig" and "Tory;" or who are "Punch and Judy," and what is the mixed liquor called "punch;" or a thousand such items of fancy nomenclature, derived from the literary traditions and conversational habits of all Europe in ancient and in modern times. Such knowledge is, at least, very amusing, and one of the best means of effecting a pleasant diversion from the dull level of commonplace small-talk in ordinary company, where there is no hope of sincere and coherent discourse. It is not, however, to be

regarded as substantial learning; and the want of it should not convict a person of gross ignorance, or expose him to the contempt of the scholar.

The Statesman's Year-Book: a Statistical and Historical Account of the States of the Civilised World. A Manual for Politicians and Merchants. By Frederick Martin. Seventh Annual Publication. (Macmillan.) The completeness and correctness of this useful compilation being well known to those who have had occasion to consult it during the last six years, we need scarcely bear fresh witness to its merit. It shows the area and population, the reigning family, political constitution and government, the public revenue and expenditure, the national debt, the army and navy, the church, the system of popular education, the wealth, trade, and industry, the railways and shipping, the weights and measures, and coinage of all the separate countries of Europe and America, and of China, India, and all the British colonies. It gives abundant references, also, to the books and official documents from which more information can be gained.

Handbook of Contemporary Biography. By Frederick Martin. (Macmillan.) This small and convenient volume, without attempting to give regular biographical sketches of the "Men of the Time," supplies their names in full, the dates of their birth and of the chief events in their professional or public career, and a bare mention of the works, acts, or offices for which they claim to be remembered. It is like a selection of the living personages from the "Universal Index of Biography," which has been noticed; and it seems no less worthy of our approval.

Handbook of the Administrations of Great Britain during the Nineteenth Century. By Francis Curling Carr, of H.M. Madras Civil Service. (Smith, Elder, and Co.) The reader of any work of recent history, or of the memoirs and correspondence of any statesman or member of Parliament since the time of Pitt and Fox, must frequently stop to remember, or to inquire if he does not know, who were the Ministers of the day; what office was held by each of them; what was their policy, and how long did they retain power. These names and dates form the skeleton of political history, which is to be clothed with flesh and animated with vitality by the exhibition of motives and circumstances in the biography of public men. Mr. F. C. Carr's little book furnishes the needful aid to the student with commendable brevity and precision. Its plan differs essentially from the larger volume, "Annals of Our Time," compiled by Mr. Joseph Irving, and published, like this, by Messrs. Macmillan, which we noticed a short time ago. That was a diurnal record of all the events of social or political importance to Great Britain since the accession of Queen Victoria.

A Handybook of the British Museum, for Everyday Readers. By T. Nichols, Senior Assistant in the Principal Librarian's Office. (Cassell, Petter, and Galpin.) It should at once be understood that the subject-matter of this instructive treatise is confined to the antiquities and works of ancient art—Egyptian, Assyrian, Greek, and Roman—saving a few brief notices of the Mediæval collections, the coins and medals, the manuscripts and printed books, which occupy but a small part of the volume. The Natural History Department is not here described; and the time will perhaps come for its removal from the Bloomsbury Palace of Learning to Kensington or to Kew, which we should think a very judicious step. Meantime the work of Mr. Nichols is calculated to be useful, as a guide to the artistic and archaeological significance of the ancient sculptures, many of which are illustrated by wood-engravings, as well as by his descriptions and explanations, so that the visitor who goes to see them in the Museum, after reading this book, will identify the chief objects of interest, and will know their value and the meaning of their design.

Guide to the Indian Civil Service; containing Directions for Candidates, Standards for Qualifications, Salaries, and Specimens of Examination Papers. By Alexander C. Ewald, F.S.A. (Cassell, Petter, and Galpin.) That portion of the "Guide" which sets forth, in monthly hundreds of rupees, the stipends allotted to various grades of her Majesty's official servants, in Bengal, the Punjab, Madras, and Bombay, is a sufficient inducement for the intelligent and industrious youth of this country to ascertain by what procedure they may have a chance of success as "Competition Wallahs." Between seventeen and twenty-one years of age, which are the prescribed limits of admission to the competitive examinations, any enterprising scholar, well forward in his classics and mathematics, and disposed to fill up his mind with history, modern languages, or physical sciences, may apply his diligence to this curriculum with fair hope of winning a dignified and lucrative post in the British Indian Empire. Parents and guardians of such boys ought to consult Mr. Ewald's little handbook without delay.

Our Ocean Highways. A Condensed Universal Route-Book, by Sea, by Land, and by Rail. Edited by J. Maurice Dempsey. (E. Stanford.) The first part of this volume consists of a sort of geographical gazetteer, containing the names and descriptions of a great number of places, arranged in alphabetical order, from "Aarhus," in Denmark, to "Zurich," in Switzerland; with an indication, in each instance, of the way to get there, by steam-boat, or by railroad, or by stage-coach, diligence, or sailing-ship, as the case may be. The author does not, indeed, tell us how many different ways of travelling to our destination we have to choose from. He specifies the London and North-Western trains to Manchester, with their hours and fares, but omits to mention the Midland and Great Northern lines to the same place. So, too, in the case of Dover, he patronises the London, Chatham, and Dover line, to the exclusion of the South-Eastern. The title "Our Ocean Highways" seems to express both too much and too little, though it is justified, to a small extent, by the second part of the compilation; which presents, in a tabular form, the several lines of steam-ships, their ports of departure, intermediate call, and arrival; their dates of sailing, communications with other lines, cabin fares, and names of their agents, in every part of the globe.

Street's Indian and Colonial Mercantile Directory for 1870. (G. Street, Cornhill.) The utility of this publication, to all engaged in commerce with the East and West Indies, Australia, or China, hardly needs to be pointed out. It comprises Gibraltar and Malta, every part of our Indian Empire, the treaty ports of China and Japan, the Straits Settlements, Java, the chief towns of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Queensland, West Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand, those of the Cape Colony, Natal, and Sierra Leone, the Dominion of Canada, British Columbia, the West Indian Islands, Brazil, Buenos Ayres, and Chili. It gives the various routes of steam traffic, with the fares and times of passage, to each place respectively, besides some information about the sailing-vessels. The local banks and their London agents are named, and the merchant will here find the trade returns, the lists of products, the tariffs of import and export duties, the rates of freight, and the tables of money, weights, and measures which his business requires him to know.



"AULD MARE MAGGIE," BY J. FAED.

FINE-ART ILLUSTRATIONS.

"THOUGHTS OF HOME."

Mr. Bach, the painter of this effective drawing in the exhibition of the Water-Colour Institute, has done wisely in limiting the view of his subject to the bust or short half-length, or, as it is technically called by portrait-painters, the "three quarters" when speaking of the life size—a scale which the drawing falls not very far short of. If more of the figure had been included, we might for reasons of our own—reasons not at all arising from compassion—have wished the little outlandish urchin, without more to do, safely back to the place he seems to be yearning for. The sight of a nasally-toned, squeaking flageolet, or of a scraping, grinding, ear-torturing hurdy-gurdy, would have been quite sufficient to replace any approach to pity or commiseration with hate and direct thoughts of vengeance. At sight of a marmot or of white mice we should not have relented; even a monkey would not have mollified us. As it is, we have some chance of getting up a little sympathy for the poor expatriated, and, it may be, virtually kidnapped little wanderer. If the artist has found his model in this country, the poor child is a long way

from the place to which his "thoughts" revert, and towards which, following, as it were, the mind's eye, his bodily eye seems to be wistfully and tearfully directed. His sheepskin coat, his blue jacket and red waistcoat, his little conical hat with its gay worsted trimmings proclaim his native home to be a far-away ultramontane region—somewhere about the Roman Campagna, probably; not a desirable locality, it is true, for strangers to reside in, yet to revisit which one can imagine the little fellow may feel that longing of "homesickness" to which all wanderers are sometimes liable.

"GAMBOLS DISTURBED."

A naturalist might say much upon the subject of Mr. G. B. Goddard's drawing, which is one of a series designed to illustrate a few characteristic incidents in the life of wild animals and birds in this country at different seasons of the year. The fox and the rabbits are just now quite on the Parliamentary order of the day; since there is a Scotch Game Bill, introduced by the Lord Advocate, which would allow the tenant-farmer to kill off the mischievous nibblers of his young corn and turnips, or to demand a fair compensation in money from his landlord; while Mr. Hardcastle, an English

member, has brought in a bill to make sly Reynard the personal property of the gentleman upon whose estate he may happen to dwell, so that he shall no longer be an outlawed vagrant, but a domestic inhabitant of this civilised realm, entitled to the same protection as other cattle. The time will probably arrive when the continued preservation of pheasants and other costly game, both as an object of sport and a source of profit to the owner of the soil, will only be made still practicable by regarding them in law, wherever and however taken, as the goods and chattels of the proprietor who has reared them with the produce of his land. There is better ground, in reason and justice, for legislation based upon this view of the case, which is certainly more agreeable to the fact, than for a game law to perpetuate the savage and masterless condition of privileged *feræ naturæ*—those chartered libertines of our woods and fields, reputed to belong to no private person, yet guarded from unlicensed attack by the ancient feudal prerogative of our sovereigns since William the Conqueror, as well as by the law of trespass. Feathered game may doubtless be kept up by those who choose to devote part of their wealth to providing for the pastime of autumn, without furnishing an excuse for the petty theft committed by the poacher, when it is once



"SUMMER MOONLIGHT ON THE LAKE OF ORTA," BY HARRY JOHNSON.

clearly understood that the law will see no difference between the barley-fed pheasant that whirrs out of the copse across the lane, or the serviceable partridges that search the sown field for pernicious insects, and the jolly Dorking cock who struts past the barn-door, or the infant brood of goslings that scud to and fro on the common.

Whether this rational and equitable principle can ever be extended to that proverbial "varmint," the insidious and voracious fox, who is the common enemy of all breeders and owners of poultry, including the pheasant-preservers, may be a question for debate hereafter. If the fox should be protected as a beast of price running at large in the fields, and subsisting on his natural prey, why should not the wolf and the wild boar enjoy the same toleration and be admitted to the respectable status of chattels or cattle? There is not a more nefarious rascal on earth or in the earth than that same Master Reynard, though his enterprise shown in Mr. Goddard's lively sketch is less unpardonable than his depredations in the farm-yard. The reader of Goethe will recollect the trial of "Reinecke Fuchs" in the court of King Lion, where the several beasts which complain of Reynard's dishonesty and cruelty are convicted, in their turn, of different misdemeanours; the wolf, his inveterate foe, being proved to be a robber and murderer of the most heinous guilt; the dog having first stolen from mankind the piece of meat which he says the fox purloined from his kennel, and so on with the rest of the complainants. One count in the indictment for the prosecution

of Reinecke Fuchs refers to his maltreatment of the innocent hare, and it might as well have been the rabbit. But we suspect that, in the judgment of many a British agriculturist, the innocence of the rabbit, which has within the last fifteen or twenty years been exalted to the rank of a privileged game animal, will be sternly denied. The question of rabbit-preserving, and of the ravages thereby inflicted on the farmers' crops, was vehemently discussed at many county elections, after the dissolution of Parliament in the year before last; and many of the local societies for the improvement of agricultural economy have since deliberated upon this subject. "The conies are a feeble folk," and unable to resist or to escape an enemy so much stronger, and so crafty and swift as the one whose lithe and supple form is seen crouching in the fern and preparing for a sudden rush upon his unwary victims. So have we seen a couple of rabbits in the cage of the boa constrictor at the Zoological Gardens, frolic about with ignorant audacity and jump over the fatal folds of the huge serpent's body, till the monster arises and seizes them with his teeth, and binds them in the crushing coils of his mighty length, and hugs them to death before he swallows them whole. The fox is just as stealthy, though he kills in another fashion, with a grip and toss which breaks the rabbit's neck, after which he carries off his booty, as the human hunter might do, for the repast of his wife and children, in some distant hole of the earth or under the shade of the greenwood in this merry month of June, when the cubs are carefully counted for the

chase of next December. "Live and let live" is the rule of morality; but natural history informs us that if some are to live some others must die.

"THE PAGE."

We are glad to note the marked promise, and something much more than promise, in this picture by a young artist—Mr. W. Fyfe—which has been awarded a place in the Great Room at Burlington House, and to which we are enabled to give further publicity through the medium of our Engraving. Mr. Fyfe has formed a correct idea of the by no means menial, but rather honourable, office of page in the olden times—say of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The requirements for taking the position of page and the consideration in which the office was held were doubtless relics of feudalism, traceable to the mediæval relations of knights and squires. Our little page is assuredly of gentle extraction. He is, according to his capacity, performing fair suit and service in the castle or manorial hall of some noble or chief, to whom, probably, his sire owes allegiance as tenant, or is possibly under other obligations. And if he is not exactly a young noble himself, he is certainly dressed as one by his worshipful patron and protector. What a little "swell of the period" he is, in his point-lace collar and wristbands, in his black velvet jerkin and modified trunk-hose tied with scarlet ribbons, resembling the knickerbockers of the present day; and with his hair cut straight across the forehead—another fashion

which we have lived to see revived! His duties are not usually of a very laborious or onerous description. To fetch and carry trifles is his ordinary occupation when he is not at play. When the mid-day dinner-hour arrives he has, moreover, to stand behind my lady's chair; and at a later stage of the repast we see he is called upon to assist in bringing down to the dining-hall the gilt salver laden with a newly-filled jug of cool canary, or Xeres, and fruits for dessert. A pleasant memory of olden manners and customs does the meeting this handsome, happy-looking little page on the back stairs recall! We have only to add that the picture is painted with a soundness, vigour, and effectiveness which give to the figure an air of almost startling reality.

"THE SHRINE OF ST. SEBALD, NUREMBERG."

Besides the large and very able drawing, by Mr. Samuel Read, of the interior of Milan Cathedral, which we have already noticed in our review of the Exhibition of the Old Society of Painters, this artist further enriches the exhibition with drawings of two of the most remarkable monuments of mediæval art in Nuremberg—the Sacrament House in the Church of St. Lawrence, and the tomb or shrine of St. Sebald, in the church of that saint. This last is the famous masterpiece of Peter Vischer, the greatest bronze-worker of Northern Europe. This shrine and the bas-reliefs of the gates of the Baptistery at Florence, by Ghiberti, are justly regarded as the two finest works of sculpture in bronze in existence. Not much is known of Peter Vischer, beyond his works, and the facts that he became a master in his art in 1489 and died in 1529—a period at which the fine old imperial city of Nürnberg was in the zenith of its prosperity. Peter Vischer emancipated himself from the taste of his time more even than Albert Dürer, and he attained a purity and nobility of style which is unique in early Northern art. The unrivalled shrine of St. Sebald was executed by him and his five sons between 1508 and 1519; the enormous amount of labour lavished upon it fully accounting for the length of time expended on its execution. The sarcophagus within the shrine belongs to an earlier date, and rests on a support the surfaces of which are adorned with reliefs representing incidents from the life of the saint. This part of the monument is inclosed within a structure rising on eight slender pillars, and the whole is crowned by three rich baldachins. This outer structure exhibits the slender lighter arrangements of the Gothic style, while the details point to the most elegant Renaissance. Yet the diverse elements are blended into a wonderful combination of freedom and harmony. The advanced and independent style of the master is, however, most clearly shown in the extremely rich plastic ornament with which his fertile fancy covered the monument from the socle to the uppermost point. In addition to countless ornamental reliefs, the monument is peopled by innumerable little figures of apostles, prophets, and antique heroes; allegorical and mythological beings, nymphs, mermaids, and genii; recumbent lions and gigantic snails; or bas-reliefs illustrating St. Sebald's miracles. "Thus," says Dr. Lübke, than whom we could not quote a better authority, "the master has not only blended the profound cycles and the idealism of the Middle Ages with the striving of his age after lifelike characterisation, but with the grace of antique forms and ideas, thereby producing a work full of enchanting harmony."

"NEWTON INVESTIGATING LIGHT."

It is not our province here to describe Sir Isaac Newton's researches into the nature of light. The philosopher's principal discoveries are well known, and since his time vast progress has been made in optical science. The marvellous phenomena of the polarisation of light, its chemical and actinic properties, the theory of its undulatory transmission or manifestation, have each been investigated with surprising sagacity and patience; whilst Faraday and others have brought the inquiry into the affinities of light, heat, electricity, magnetism, and galvanism to the very threshold, as it would seem, of discoveries pregnant literally with vital interest and importance for the human race. Still, we remember it was Newton who laid the foundation for this great superstructure. His discovery, or rather his demonstrated deduction and record of the composite nature of the sun's ray, has received a most interesting verification in photography, an art which has illustrated—as must be confessed, to its own disadvantage—the very different activity or actinic power of rays of different colours. The data for Newton's conclusions respecting the composite nature of light were founded, as we all know, upon a simple experiment with a prism—an experiment which a child might have made; and not more likely to lead to a great discovery, unless reasoned upon by a philosopher, than was the fall of an apple likely to suggest the great law of gravitation which sustains and regulates the universe. The *modus operandi* of the experiment is shown in the well-considered and well and effectively painted picture by Mr. Houston, of the Scottish Academy, which we have engraved from the present exhibition at Burlington House. The shutters of a room are closed on a sunshiny day, but a single beam is admitted through a small orifice; a prism of glass is placed in this beam, and the light passing through it is decomposed or detached into its constituents as it falls on any object within the room, because it is seen that the beam is composed of rays of different degrees of refrangibility, according to the colours into which they resolve themselves. We need only add that the artist has indicated some of the other profound discoveries and labours of our great philosopher, by the telescope, books, and so forth, introduced in the background of the picture.

"SUMMER MOONLIGHT ON THE LAKE OF ORTA."

The drawing, by Mr. Harry Johnson, which we have selected for engraving from the exhibition of the Institute of Painters in Water Colours, is an artistic rendering of a bit of scenery under a romantic and lovely effect of moonlight. Where can be found a landscape combination of more varied picturesqueness than that presented by almost any of the lake districts of Northern Italy? In the view before us is comprised most of the elements which constitute the rare beauty of those districts. There is the deep blue lake, now so calm and still in serene summer's night, reflecting as from a burnished shield the mellow splendour of the moon. And, as though expressly designed to break the monotonous level of the lake, there is the quaint boat of that region, or rather half-boat, half-cabin, with its elevated prow and stern, its rude sail, and rough awning, stretched to screen from the sun by day, and now serving to shelter the night lamp, whose yellow glow contrasts so well in the drawing with the pale silvery sheen of the moon. Beyond, from the margin of the lake, rise, flanked by cypress and olive, the tower and campanile of church and villa, or palazzo, whilst from all sides ascend, wooded or bare, with precipitous steepness or by gentle slope, the hills which guard this happy sanctuary of nature's peace and beauty. Above these again rise, soaring higher and still higher, plane after plane, fold after fold, peak on peak, the envioning

mountain chains, till faintly through veils of night-mist and shimmering moonlight, you may perhaps discern, like giant spectres, the soaring crowns of some far distant Alps.

"AULD MARE MAGGIE."

A poem more characteristic of Burns—of his intimate and penetrative sympathy with the dispositions, employment, joys, and sorrows of the humble Scotch folk among whom he lived—could scarcely be named than that of the "Auld Farmer's New-Year morning salutation to his auld mare Maggie, on giving her the accustomed ripp of corn to hansom in the new year." The attachment of the old farmer to his faithful old servant; the recollection of her nine-and-twenty years of service since she was given to him with fifty mark as marriage portion; the praises of her youthful beauty and strength, and the many excellent qualities of her prime, whether for riding or driving in plough or cart; the glance at her feats of speed and endurance when she beat all competitors at brooses or wedding races; the grateful acknowledgment of the four gallant beasts he now owned from her, besides six more, the worst of which "drew threppen pund an' two"—all these and many other reminiscences are put in with charming touches of feeling and poetical strokes of contrast into the auld farmer's New Year's salutation. But perhaps the happiest conception of the poet's fancy is that contained in the following lines:—

When first I gaed to woo my Jenny,
Ye then was trootin' wi' your minnie;
Tho' ye was trickie, sleek, an' funnie,
Ye n'er was donsie;
But hamely, tawie, quiet, cannie,
An' unco sonsie.

That day ye prano'd wi' muckle pride,
When ye bure hame my bonnie bride;
An' sweet an' gracefu' she did ride,
Wi' maiden air!

Kyle Stewart I could bragged wide
For sic a pair.

Well may the old farmer, with such recollections, greet his ancient companion with promises of continued protection and support, together with all needed indulgence now as they "totter" on together through the new year.

The poet has found a very appreciative and congenial illustrator in Mr. John Faed. Maggie is certainly now a poor, worn-out old creature, stiff and crazy, sunk in the back, and showing her bones, and her old hide, once so "dapp'l, sleek, an' glaizie," now "as white's a daisie," does not receive, and would not repay, careful grooming. Yet it is quite possible to believe the praises of her youthful virtues; and her old eye is not yet too dim to sagaciously twinkle with gratitude. Her master's cheery, kindly face is a capital study of a hale old Scottish farmer—honest, industrious, thrifty, but full of good nature, and beaming with genial humour. His face is quite worthy of Wilkie in expression, whilst it is modelled with greater completeness than most heads of that master. The bright-eyed lassie carrying the empty corn measure, with her sturdy little brother at her side, is fast ripening to the age at which her mother, Jenny, was borne home a "bonnie bride" on Maggie's back.

INDIANS OF BRITISH AMERICA.

In the present Number is commenced a series of Illustrations of the new Canadian province of Manitoba, and that great undefined "North-Western Territory" which stretches from the boundaries of Manitoba to the summit of the Rocky Mountains. This series will also include the "Chinooks" and "Salmon-Eaters" of British Columbia, people occupying the country west of the Rocky Mountains, through which communication with the Pacific will be effected.

The gradual extinction of Indian title in the vast region now possessed by the Canadian Government is of great importance to the peaceful settlement of the country, and on the faithful observance of treaties its prosperity for many years to come will be entirely dependent. Indian wars arising from unjust encroachments and the neglect or abuse of treaty stipulations have been sources of endless expense and trouble to the United States, and constantly recurring loss of life to the pioneer settlers in that country. With these examples before them, it is earnestly to be hoped that the Canadian Government and people will use every precaution to avoid disputes. Our acquaintance with the province of Manitoba and the country towards the Pacific is almost altogether derived from the published reports and narratives of two expeditions sent out, some years since, by the Imperial and Canadian Governments—the first under Captain Palliser, the second under Professor Hind. Both travellers concur in representing the region between the Lake of Woods and the Rocky Mountains as embracing a vast area fitted for agricultural settlements and peopled by independent and often warlike tribes of Indians whose good-will it is absolutely necessary to procure and preserve. The sketches we introduce are from the pencil of Mr. William Hind, a brother of Professor Hind, now in the Red River Settlement.

The first sketch, "The Ojibways of Red River," represents a group of these Indians, whose hunting-grounds extend from the dividing ridge between Lake Superior and Lake Winnipeg to the Red River of the North. They are essentially wood Indians, and the head-quarters of the most powerful and warlike band is on Rainy River, the only available route at present for communication between Lake Superior and the settlement of Manitoba. The number of Ojibways visiting the Hudson Bay Company's post on Rainy River (Fort Frances) for the purposes of trade exceeds one thousand. At their grand medicine ceremonies they assemble, in June, on Rainy River, to the number of 500 or 600; they are very independent and warlike, constantly sending out war parties against their inveterate enemies the Sioux of the Prairies. They have always regarded the intrusion of "Whites" with great jealousy, and forbade the expeditions before referred to from plucking even a flower or picking up a stone without their express permission. They prevented Professor Hind's party from crossing direct from the Lake of the Woods to Red River, and sent them by the Winnipeg. In a few days they could gather a thousand fighting men on the banks of Rainy River by sending tobacco (equivalent to a treaty to unite in warfare) to their allies and relatives on Red Lake River and the country about the head waters of the Mississippi; so that at the outset of any contemplated expedition to "Manitoba" the utmost caution will doubtless be used by the authorities to avoid the dreadful calamity of an Indian War, which is quite possible long before the expedition could reach Fort Garry, on the Red River settlement.*

Differing widely in habits and customs from the Ojibways, the Prairie Crees form a not less important tribe in the country they inhabit, which extends from Red River nearly to the base of the Rocky Mountains on the north Saskatchewan River. They are generally a mild and good-natured race, living in the

great plains and prairies to the west of the new province of Manitoba. It is with these people that the European servants of the Hudson's Bay Company are largely connected by marriage, and from them the half-breeds of Red River are mainly descended by the mothers' side. Hence, in case of continued difficulties in Manitoba, the malcontents would retreat to their kindred in the prairies, where they could at once adopt the strictly nomadic life of their relatives and allies, and for years set Canadian authority at defiance. Some bands of this tribe occupy the forests north of the main Saskatchewan, and are locally named the Thickwood Crees.

The number of Prairie Crees visiting the Hudson's Bay Company's posts between Red River settlements and the junction of the North and South Saskatchewan is about 1200. It is not probable that settlements will extend beyond this point for some years to come, and even then they will be limited to detached areas on the north side of the North Saskatchewan. The country between Fort Carlton and the base of the Rocky Mountains, and south to the Missouri, is inhabited by numerous powerful and warlike tribes, among whom are the Blackfeet, Assiniboines, Piegiens, and some bands of Sioux. How far the construction of the North Pacific Railway near the forty-ninth parallel may affect the buffalo, and consequently the Indians, on the Upper Missouri, it is at present impossible to say; but there is every probability that a great migration of buffalo and Indians will take place to the north-west as soon as the North Pacific line is in operation. The number of prairie Indians visiting the Hudson's Bay Company's posts between Carlton and Jasper House, in the Rocky Mountains, does not at present exceed 45,000.

CANADIAN VOLUNTEERS.

The display of patriotic ardour and of military promptness which has just been made by the people of Canada in their instant preparations for the repulse of the Fenian invaders along their frontier gives fresh interest to any Illustration we can present of the organisation and discipline of the Colonial defensive forces. A review or inspection, which took place on the Esplanade of Quebec two or three weeks ago, is the subject of one of our Engravings; and the *Quebec Morning Chronicle* supplies the following report:—"About two o'clock in the afternoon the garrison artillery, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Bowen; the 8th Battalion Volunteer Rifles, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Reeve; and the 9th Battalion (rifles), under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Panet, marched on to the Esplanade, Louis-street, where they were inspected by Colonel Bagot, 69th Regiment. The Colonel had on his staff Captain Charlton and Lieutenant French of the same regiment. The volunteers, we must say, appeared in splendid order, and, having been formed into brigade, executed the different movements, some of which were unusually difficult, with quickness and precision. The Colonel, who from long experience is apt to detect any shortcomings in a man's deportment in the ranks, slovenly dressing, or uncleaned accoutrements or arms, passed up the ranks, halting but two or three times, and then merely to offer a kind word of advice to the young soldiers. Colonel Bagot, before the men marched off the field, made a fine patriotic speech. Without knowing what opportunities the volunteers had of perfecting themselves in brigade drill, they had proved to-day that the right mettle was there to make good soldiers. The principal study for volunteers was to learn to use their rifles quickly and to be brought quickly into position; and, when they had attained this, they would answer the main purpose of regular troops. They ought to be always so organised and disciplined as to be ready to march at twenty-four hours' notice. The volunteers on this occasion had readily obeyed the call of their Queen and country; and, setting aside personal convenience and their ordinary avocations, had again rallied, in all sections of the country, and shown to this great continent that they were ready to defend the soil of Canada from invasion. They had given the best proof of their loyalty and bravery; and if those traitors who disgrace the country they profess to represent dare to make their appearance, they will learn what it is to meet the volunteer soldiers of a free country. At the close of his remarks the Colonel received three hearty cheers, such as our volunteers can give. We noticed in the field Lieutenant-Colonel Casault, Lieutenant-Colonel Lamontagne, and a number of officers of the regular army."

THE TREPID CROMLECH, GUERNSEY.

This Cromlech, which is called Le Trépied, from the principal capstone being supported on three props or feet, is situated on the hill known as "Catiorec," probably a corruption of "Quoit en roc" or "Castel au roc" between the bays of Perelle and Le Ré, and within a few yards of the seashore. The view in our Engraving shows Perelle Bay, with Fort Richmond, on the nearest point; beyond is Vazou Bay, famous for its submerged forest; and beyond this again is Fort Hommett. The Trépied Cromlech is the property of Mr. James Le Cocq, who fortunately, unlike some other proprietors in the Channel islands, has not allowed this interesting remnant of prehistoric times to be broken up. It is only within the last few weeks that a fine monolith in Jersey, known as the Menhir Le Quesnel, has fallen a victim to the ignorant quarrymen. A drawing of this menhir appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of Jan. 15 last, and is the only remaining record of the ancient pillar. In the Trépied Cromlech, there are three capstones of conspicuous size; but only the centre of these remained in situ; the third capstone has been broken, at some late period, and a portion of it lies beneath. The western capstone, however, had just slipped off its supports, and it was judged expedient and proper by the most learned archaeologists, Messrs. Lukis, of Guernsey, to lift this stone and replace it on its original supports. This operation was successfully performed on Friday, April 29. For this purpose an 18-foot triangle gin was placed over the stone to be lifted, and the stone, having been slung, was speedily raised, its weight being estimated at about two tons. The stone was shored up and the sling shifted, while the gin itself had to be moved several times before the stone could be brought level and put in a proper position. The final operation was delayed until the arrival of his Excellency the Governor, Lieutenant-General Frome, R.E., and the Bailiff of the island, Sir Stafford Carey. The Governor wrote to say that he was unable to be present; but on the arrival of the Bailiff, with a party of ladies and gentlemen, about three o'clock in the afternoon, the stone was lifted and lowered accurately on to its supports. This part of the operation is depicted in our Illustration. The machine was raised and all the work performed by a detachment of artillerymen from the garrison, and Mr. J. W. Lukis personally supervised the day's operations. Digging was afterwards commenced, both at the eastern and western extremities of the cromlech, and the bushes which obscured a great portion of these interesting remains were cleared out. Besides the Bailiff, there were present Miss Carey and Miss Fitzgerald, Mrs. R. and Miss Freeth, Mr. and Mrs. Pym, Mr. H. Soames and Mrs. Soames,

* The question of Indian title to Red River is discussed at length in Hind's narrative of the Canadian exploring expeditions, page 167, vol. II. The number of Indians frequenting the ports of the Hudson's Bay Company on the line of route, page 150, vol. II.

Captain Edmeades, R.A., and Mr. Edmeades; Mr. Cumine, R.A.; Miss Collings; Mrs. Le Cheminant, and others. Mr. John de Garis, magistrate of St. Saviour's, who owns the adjacent property, and his son, Mr. de Garis, jun., were present the whole day, and gave every assistance and information in their power. The exploration was insufficient, only one stone muller having been found; but it is to be continued during the stay of Mr. Lukis, jun., in Guernsey.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the Right Hon. Dowager Baroness Lyttelton, formerly governess to the children of her Majesty Queen Victoria, was proved, in London, under £10,000 personality. Her Ladyship was the eldest daughter of the second Earl Spencer.

The will of the Right Hon. Elizabeth Baroness Panmure (relict of the Right Hon. William Maule, Baron Panmure, and wife of Bonamy Mansell Power, Esq.) was proved under £1500 personality.

The late Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Ashe Windham, K.C.B., Colonel of the 46th Regiment and Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in Canada, having died intestate, letters of administration of his personal estate and effects in this country have been administered to under £3000.

The will of Sir Henry Light, K.C.B., of Kimberley House, Falmouth, was proved, in London, under £3000 personality, by Henry Skrine Law Hussey, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn, and the Rev. Henry W. Haygarth, M.A., of Wimbledon, the joint acting executors and trustees. The will is dated Feb. 7 last, and Sir Henry died on March 3 following, aged eighty-seven. Sir Henry formerly served in the Royal Artillery, and in 1836 was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Antigua, and in 1838 Governor and Commander-in-Chief of British Guiana. His wife, to whom he had bequeathed an annuity of £250, died only a few hours before him. He has bequeathed to his daughters, Lady Holmes and Charlotte Light, his share and interest in the Hetton collieries; he also leaves them his books and MSS. The residue of his property he leaves between his son, Lieutenant-Colonel Alfred Light, of the Royal Artillery, and his daughter Charlotte.

The will of John Meeson Parsons, Esq., formerly of Angley Park, Kent, late of Raymonds-buildings, Gray's Inn, and 45, Russell-square, Middlesex, was proved in London, on the 4th ult., under £120,000 personality, by Frederick Harrison, Esq., Stock Exchange; Lawrence Harrison, his son; Charles Edward Jones, Esq., Mildred-court; and testator's nephew, Thomas George Dixon, M.D., of Northwick, Cheshire; a power being reserved to Miss Elizabeth Parsons, his sister, to prove hereafter. To each of his executors he has left a liberal legacy. The will bears date June 4, 1864, and a codicil March 16, 1870. He has bequeathed to the National Gallery one hundred oil paintings, to be selected from his collection by the trustees; and has left to the British Museum and the Museum of Science and Art many articles of worth and merit. The remainder of his collection of antiquities and relics he leaves to his daughter and only child, wife of Sir Charles W. Athol Oakley, Bart., who has provision for her; and to the Baronetcy, and requests for any issue acquiring a peerage, the testator's two sons and labourers.

of Gloucester, he has bequeathed philosophical works to

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CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

T. M., AN OLD SUBSCRIBER, and H. W.—AMERICAN CHESS NUTS.—You will see by a notice in our Number for May 21 that by sending a post-office order for 12s. payable to Mr. Joseph Abbott, 7, Claremont-place, Loughborough-road, S.W., you can procure a copy of this immense collection of Chess Problems, carriage-free. This applies, however, we believe, only to a few copies in that gentleman's hands. The price of a copy from America would probably be 18s. to 20s.

F. B.—The position first sent was meretricious, but too easy. The diagrams just received are under examination.

THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1368 has been received (since the publication of our previous list) from L. S. D., Hamish, P. M. L., Turgis, W. R. B., Larry, Bonthron, Violet; I. T. P., of Sudbury; Margery, Holt, W. Archer, G. P. D., Tancock, of Chess; Burley, W. Damant, Nemo, D. C. L., Miranda, William, May Flower, Saucy Sam, Kero, T. S. D., H. M. S. Pembroke, Derry Down, Fergus, Nobbs, Vanderdecken, Rook, and Robert.

THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1369 has been received from Jerry, D. D., I. N. Keynes, H. F. Knight, F. H. Mona, Box and Cox, 55, 58, Blues, A. Wood, P. P. James Gills, Wolverhampton; A. Constant Reader, Kenroe, W. Hirst, F. R. S., Peterkin, M. P., Civis, Harry, S. W. G., Fred Wood, Rob Roy, R. B. P. L., Pavitt, R. S. B., Ernest, W. E. Vyse, R. D. T., Manfred and Man Friday, O. P. Q., Leon, Charley, F. N. B., I. T. C., Miles, Q. E. D., W. C., Derevon, Louis Manoury, Geo. Airey, Monitor, Gyp, C. M. T., Vigo, N. B., and Tiger.

THE TRUE SOLUTION OF MR. HEALEY'S PROBLEM (ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, May 21) has been received from Jephtha, F. H. Mona, H. Orford, W. W. P. S. M. D.; R. S. B., Dundee; I. N. Keynes, Geo. Airey, Ben, S. W. B., Civis, Try Again, M. P., W. G., F. N. C., 1870, George T. Morris, B. D., Kenneth, L. M. G., Kingston, Felix, Nice, W. T. F., Mitre, T. C. D., and Beauvais.

*** The greater part of our answers to Chess Correspondents are unavoidably postponed.

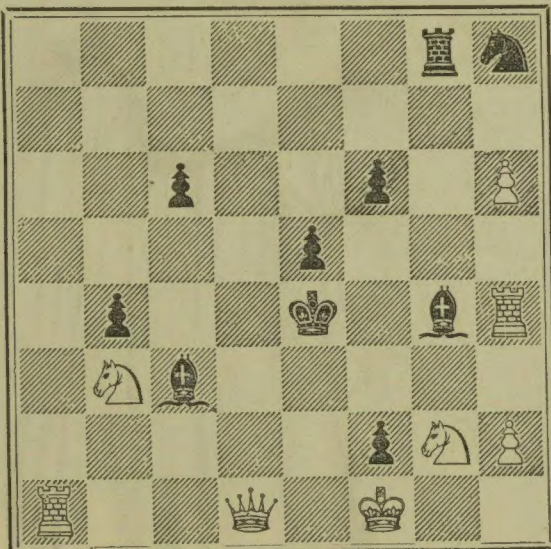
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1370.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to Q Kt 2nd	Kt takes R or *	3. Kt gives mate	
2. Kt to B 3rd	Any move		
* 1.	B to K 5th	2. Kt to B 2nd	Any move.
If he play R takes B, the reply is 2. R to Kt 5th, and mate next move.		3. R or Kt gives mate.	

PROBLEM No. 1371.

By Mr. F. HEALEY.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

CHESS AT BATH.

An instructive Game between the Rev. W. WAYTE and Mr. E. THOROLD. (King's Kt's Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. T.)	BLACK (Mr. W.)	WHITE (Mr. T.)	BLACK (Mr. W.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	20. P takes Kt	B takes P (ch)
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	21. K to B sq	P to Q 3rd
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 4th	22. Q R to Q Kt sq	Kt to K 6th (ch)
4. B to Q B 4th	B to K Kt 2nd	23. B takes Kt	B takes B
5. Castles	P to Q 3rd	24. Q R to Q sq	R to K 3rd
6. P to Q 4th	P to K R 3rd	25. P to K R 3rd	P to K B 4th
7. P to K Kt 3rd	P to K Kt 5th	26. Kt to Q B 4th	
8. Kt to K R 4th	P to K B 6th		
9. R to K sq	Kt to K 2nd		
10. Kt to K B 5th	B takes Kt		
11. P takes B	Castles		
12. P to K B 6th	B takes P		
13. B takes K R P	R to K sq		
14. Q to Q 3rd	P to Q 4th		
15. B to Q Kt 3rd	Q to Q 2nd		
16. Kt to Q 2nd	Q Kt to Q B 3rd		
17. P to Q B 3rd	Q to K B 4th		
18. Q takes Q	Kt takes Q		
19. B to K B 4th	Q Kt takes Q P		

The game was prolonged for some time, and was ultimately won by White.

CHESS AT OXFORD.

The two Games subjoined were recently played, in the Oxford University Club, between the Rev. C. E. RANKEN and Mr. E. ANTHONY. (Allgaier-Kieseritzky Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. A.)	BLACK (Mr. R.)	WHITE (Mr. A.)	BLACK (Mr. R.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	13. B takes Kt	Kt takes R
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	14. B takes Kt	P to K Kt 6th
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 4th		
4. P to K R 4th	P to K Kt 5th		
5. Kt to K 5th	Kt to K B 3rd		
6. B to Q B 4th	P to Q 4th		
7. P takes P	B to Q 3rd		
8. P to Q 4th	Kt to K R 4th		
9. Kt to Q B 3rd	Q to K 2nd		
10. B to Q Kt 5th (ch)	K to B sq		
11. Castles	B takes Kt		
12. P takes B	Q takes K R P		
13. R takes P			
14. B takes this Pawn with his Bishop,	Black could have advanced the K Kt Pawn with fatal effect.		

Game between the same Opponents. (Allgaier-Kieseritzky Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. A.)	BLACK (Mr. R.)	WHITE (Mr. A.)	BLACK (Mr. R.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	15. Castles	Kt to K Kt 3rd
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	16. B to Q 3rd	B takes K R P
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 4th	17. B takes Kt	B P takes B
4. P to K R 4th	P to K Kt 5th	18. Q to K B 4th, taking P	
5. Kt to K 5th	P to K Kt 2nd		
6. Kt takes Kt P	P to Q 4th		
7. Kt to K B 2nd	P takes P		
8. Kt takes P	Kt to K B 3rd		
9. Kt takes Kt (ch)			
10. B to Q Kt 5th (ch)	K to B sq		
11. Castles	B takes Kt		
12. P takes B	Q takes K R P		
13. R takes P			
14. B takes this Pawn with his Bishop,	Black could have advanced the K Kt Pawn with fatal effect.		

BERMONDSEY CHESS CLUB.—The annual tournament of this club was concluded, and the prizes presented by W. Stockill, Esq., at a public meeting held in the reading-room of the Bermondsey Working Men's Institute, on April 30. The successful competitors were as follow:—
Mr. R. Dredge, First Prize.
Mr. A. Holman, Second Prize.
Mr. R. Prior, Third Prize.
Mr. G. Freeman, Fourth Prize.
Mr. T. Beardsell, Fifth Prize.
Mr. W. Johnson, the Consolation Prize.

THE WIMBLEDON MEETING.

The council of the National Rifle Association has issued the prize-list for the forthcoming rifle-meeting at Wimbledon, which will begin on July 11. The principal prizes to be shot for this year are as follow:—

1. Her Majesty the Queen's Prize.—Total aggregate value, 1315*l.*, exclusive of medals and badges. First stage, 1065*l.*. To the best shot, the silver medal of the association, the association's silver badge, and 60*l.* in money; to each of the next twenty-nine best shots, in order of merit, the association's badge; to the next thirty, 10*l.* in money; and next ninety, 3*l.*. The latter ninety will not be allowed to compete in the second stage. Ranges, 200, 500, and 600 yards; five shots. There will be a battalion sweepstakes in connection with the first stage.

Second Stage.—250*l.*, the gift of her Majesty the Queen, together with the gold medal and badge of the association. Open to the first sixty winners in the first stage. Ranges, 800, 900, and 1000 yards; seven shots, with Government Whitworth rifles.

2. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales's Prize.—A cup value 100*l.*, or 100*l.* in money, the gift of the Prince of Wales, with 100*l.* added by the association and divided into twenty prizes. To the best shot the Prince of Wales's prize; and to the next best twenty, 5*l.* each. Ranges, 200, 500, and 600 yards; five shots.

3. The St. George's Challenge Vase.—Total aggregate value, 623*l.*. First stage: The vase and sixty prizes; value, 573*l.*, exclusive of badges and jewels. Range, 500 yards; five shots.

4. (Second Stage) Dragon Cup, value 50*l.*—To be shot for by sixty in the first stage. 600 yards; seven shots.

5. The international challenge trophy, value 1000*l.*, to which is added a cup, value 50*l.*, with 10*l.* in money given by the Gunmakers' Company, of London, and 10*l.* by the National Rifle Association. 200, 500, and 600 yards; seven shots.

6. The international Irish challenge trophy, value 500*l.*, and a cup, value 5*l.*, or money, to the best shot. 200, 500, and 600 yards; seven shots.

7. The Oxford and Cambridge match for the Chancellor's challenge plate, value 100*l.*, presented by the Duke of Devonshire, K.G., and by the Earl of Derby, K.G., for annual competition by the volunteers of the Oxford and Cambridge University Rifle Corps. 200, 500, and 600 yards; seven shots.

8. The China challenge cup, value 525*l.*, presented by the volunteers in China for competition by the home volunteers, to which is added 50*l.* by the National Rifle Association. 200 and 500 yards; five shots.

9. The Enfield Nursery Prizes.—80*l.* presented by the National Rifle Association, and divided into twenty-five prizes. 500 yards; five shots.

10. The Martin's challenge cup, value 50*l.*, presented by the National Rifle Association, with 50*l.* in money, divided into thirteen prizes. 600 yards; five shots.

11. The Belgian challenge cup, value 100*l.*, presented by the Chasseurs Eclaireurs of Brussels and the Belgians who visited Wimbledon in 1866, to which is added 75*l.* by the National Rifle Association. Volley-firing, 400 yards; five shots.

12. The Consolidation Prizes, aggregate value 50*l.*—25*l.* from the Ladies' Prize Fund, and 25*l.* added by the National Rifle Association, divided into thirty prizes. 500 yards; five shots.

ALL-COMERS' PRIZES.—OPEN TO ALL NATIONS.

13. The Albert, total aggregate value, 598*l.*. First stage, forty prizes, value 498*l.*. 200, 600, and 800 yards, seven shots.

14. Second stage, 100*l.* (cup or money), and the silver medal of the Western India Rifle Association. 1000 yards, fifteen shots.

15. The Alexandra prize; total aggregate value, 1000*l.*. First stage, 156 prizes, value 825*l.*, and thirty-four prizes value 125*l.*, for the highest aggregate scores at 200, 500, and 600 yards, five shots.

16. Second stage, 50*l.* (cup or money); 600 yards, seven shots.

17. The Windmill prizes, value 375*l.*. First stage, 104 prizes, value 350*l.*; 200 and 500 yards, five shots.

18. Second stage, 25*l.* (cup or money); 600 yards, seven shots.

19. The any rifle association cup, value 50*l.*; 200 and 600 yards, seven shots.

20. The Enfield association cup, value 50*l.*; 200 and 500 yards, five shots.

21. The any rifle Wimbledon cup, value 100*l.*; 600 and 1000 yards, seven shots.

22. The Enfield Wimbledon cup, value 100*l.*; 200 and 600 yards, five shots.

23. The any rifle nursery prizes, value 80*l.*, first stage, 20 prizes, value 80*l.*; 500 and 600, seven shots.

24. Ladies' prizes, value 50*l.*, at 1000 yards, seven shots, with any rifle, five prizes of 5*l.* each; and with Enfield rifles, at 500 yards, five shots, five prizes of 5*l.* each.

25. Carlton prizes, value 900*l.*, divided into three series for "any rifle" and the Enfield. "Any rifle" prizes, value 415*l.*, and Enfield rifle prizes, value 485*l.*

26. The Army and Navy challenge cup, value 265*l.*, presented by the National Rifle Association, to be competed for by non-commissioned officers and privates in the Army and Royal Marines, and by sailors in the Navy. First stage, 155*l.*, divided into fifty prizes; 500 and 600 yards, five shots.

27. Second stage, a cup, value 100*l.*, and a prize of 10*l.* to the best shot.

28. The Army prize, value 100*l.*, presented by an officer in the Army to any battalion of the Guards or of the Line, to the corps of Royal Engineers, or Royal Marines, who shall win it either two years consecutively or three years at intervals; 500 yards, 15 shots to be fired in two minutes.

29. Breech-loading prizes.—50*l.* by the Duke of Cambridge, 50*l.* by the Right Hon. E. Cardwell, Secretary of State for War; 25*l.* by Lord Northbrook, Under-Secretary of State for War; 50*l.* by Mr. Bass, M.P.; 50*l.* in guns and rifles by Mr. Henry, of Edinburgh; 21*l.* in rifles and a revolver, by Messrs. Kerr and Co.; and 105*l.* by Messrs. Eley Brothers.

30. The Elcho challenge shield, valued at 1000*l.*; 800, 900, and 1000 yards, 15 shots.

31. The Daily Telegraph prize, a cup, valued 52*l.* 10s.; 500 yards, five shots.

32. The Ashburton challenge shield, value 140*l.*, to be competed for by the public schools; 200 and 500 yards, five shots.

33. The Spencer cup, value 15*l.*; 500 yards, seven shots.

34. The Henry Peek prize, value 52*l.* 10s.; 500 and 600 yards, five shots at the former and seven at the latter range.

35. The Dudley prize, value 50*l.*; 800 and 1000 yards, five shots at 800 and seven shots at 1000 yards.

36. The Rifle Oaks; 500 yards, five shots.

37. The Earnwig prize, value 20*l.*, presented by the Victoria Rifles; 540 yards, five shots.

Besides the above, there are numerous extra prizes.

Nearly 12,000 immigrants arrived at New York last week from Europe.

SCULPTURE.

"DINAH CONSOLING HETTY
IN PRISON."

Readers of "Adam Bede" are never likely to forget the interview in the prison between Dinah and Hetty. The very diverse characters of the two heroines are so exquisitely discriminated; the one is brought so low by her sin, sorrow, and misfortune; the other displays such ineffable unselfishness and Christian compassion; and the circumstances under which they here meet are so intensely pathetic and dramatic, that the situation must ever dwell vividly in the memory of the sympathetic. Mr. F. J. Williamson has represented the difficult incident he has chosen with much taste, feeling, and plastic ability in the alto-relievo at the Academy Exhibition, which we have engraved. The precise passage he has realised so adequately is quoted in the catalogue, and should therefore be given by us. It runs thus:—

"Slowly, while Dinah was speaking, Hetty rose, took a step forward, and was clasped in Dinah's arms."

"They stood so a long while, for neither of them felt the impulse to move apart again."

That the sculptor has formed a just conception of the characters of the actors in this touching scene is apparent. The unearthly, almost angelic, beauty of Dinah accords with the Methodist simplicity of her attire. She stands erect in her purity, but the tenderest compassion modulates her expression and impels the pressure and support of her hands. Hetty's beauty is of another and more earthly order—more sensuously attractive in the sweetly-rounded forms and the softly-waving hair. The love of finery, which helped to work her ruin, is also indicated by her more ornamental dress, her tucked-up gown, embroidered petticoat, and bodice à la mode. The agony of shame and remorse which bows her head, and the contrast of Dinah's heroic forgiveness and compassion, admit of no comment more suitable than the few simple words with which the gifted authoress describes their painful meeting.

"YOUNG ENGLAND."

This marble statuette, by Mr. Halse, in the Royal Academy Exhibition, will doubtless find many admirers among at least the homelier class of visitors. A little boy in knickerbockers, laying his cricket bat aside for awhile, only to pore with pleased expression over his book, is, we believe, an ideal of "Young England" which will find acceptance with both intellectually and muscularly inclined Christians. No further comment is there-



"DINAH CONSOLING HETTY IN PRISON," BY F. J. WILLIAMSON.

fore needed beyond quoting the lines which the sculptor has appended to the title in the catalogue:—

Not prone to pastime at the cost of mind,
Nor studious at the cost of foot and hand,
Fit hours he gives alike to thew and thought,
In healthful alternation wisely planned.

"ON THE SEA-SHORE."

What pleasanter sight can be imagined than that of children bathing, or pretending to bathe, on a summer's morning or evening, from shallow, glistening sands, among gentle laughing waves, along a sea-shore safely sheltered, or when visited only by the lightest breeze? The subject or "motive" of this nicely-modelled and delicately-carved statue by Mr. Crittenden, in the Academy Exhibition, is, however, so appropriately illustrated by the lines quoted in the catalogue that it will suffice, by way of description of the sculptor's intention, to reproduce them:—

Resting, a little weary of her play,
Intent she gazes at her happy mates,
Who chase the wave, or shouting from it run,
Half-hidden by the overtaking spray,
Which gleams and glitters in the golden ray
Shot o'er the ocean from the setting sun.

THE FARM.

The want of rain is being seriously felt. In many places the pastures are beginning to burn without having made any spring growth, and even on some of the best lands and in the most sheltered places there are no great crops of grass. The wheat plant seems to have thriven and grown well; still, there is nearly everywhere a general want of moisture. The hay crop must certainly be light as well as late, and old hay will soon be rising in value. Cattle are faring badly where they have been long out; and young horses, rolling and stretching in the green meadows, have to work hard for a livelihood. To turn old horses out in such a season is akin to cruelty. Nothing quicker than grass will make a horse out of condition, and his natural taste for it will tempt him to leave the best corn. As a rule, old horses keep up their condition and come out rested and much fresher when left in a loose box instead of being turned out for a summer run.

The entries of stock for the Royal Agricultural Society's meeting at Oxford closed on Wednesday last; and the half-yearly meeting of the society was held on the 22nd ult. Out of the 5438 governors and members very few were present. The society's funded capital still consists of £20,000, and the reserve show fund of £4612 7s. 8d. A large balance is at the bankers', but this will soon be reduced by the expenses of the Oxford meeting. Mr. Freebody intimated that at a future meeting he should propose that a committee be formed to report on the best measures that can be adopted in order that some of the funded capital may be employed to the general advancement of agriculture; but the secret of prosperity and success of any great society is in the large amount of funded property.

A case recently brought before the Lincoln County Court shows the difficulty there is, on account of the Government restrictions, in moving live stock from England to Ireland.

Cattle and sheep may leave Ireland for this country without any restrictions; but, in order that exhibitors and breeders may take stock back again, it is necessary for them to obtain declaration forms from the veterinary department of the Privy Council in Dublin and bring them to England, where they will have to be filled up, and a certificate obtained that the stock and district are free from disease. The route is from Holyhead to Dublin, and not from Liverpool.

Mr. Willoughby Wood's shorthorns averaged £43 15s. for twenty-eight head. Oxford's Ada (140 gs.) went to Colonel Kingscote, and her heifer Lady Adelaide (145 gs.) to Mr. R. E. Oliver. The Fardish herd, belonging to the late Mr. Adcock, had a good sale on the 24th ult.; there was a very large attendance of breeders from all parts, and the county (Northamptonshire) men came out in great force. Mr. F. Sartoris, who presided at the luncheon, bought Miss Banks, the first lot, and gave 140 gs., amidst the cheers of the company, for Lady Knightley 2nd. Mr. C. C. Dormer gave 80 gs. for Heartsease, 100 gs. for Charmer 2nd, and 145 gs. for Twelfth Duke of Oxford 19,633, now in his eighth year. Baron Geneva, the Leicester prize bull, went for 70 gs. to Mr. Blacklaw, Aberdeen; Mr. Shelden took Claribel for 100 gs., and Albreda 2nd for 72 gs. The forty-seven head averaged within a few shillings of £50 each.

The Devon herd belonging to Mr. W. G. Nixey, who successfully exhibited in the fat classes at the Birmingham and Smithfield Shows, was sold on the 27th ult. One calf, prepared for showing at Oxford, fetched 81 gs., and some of the fat animals made as much as £49 each.

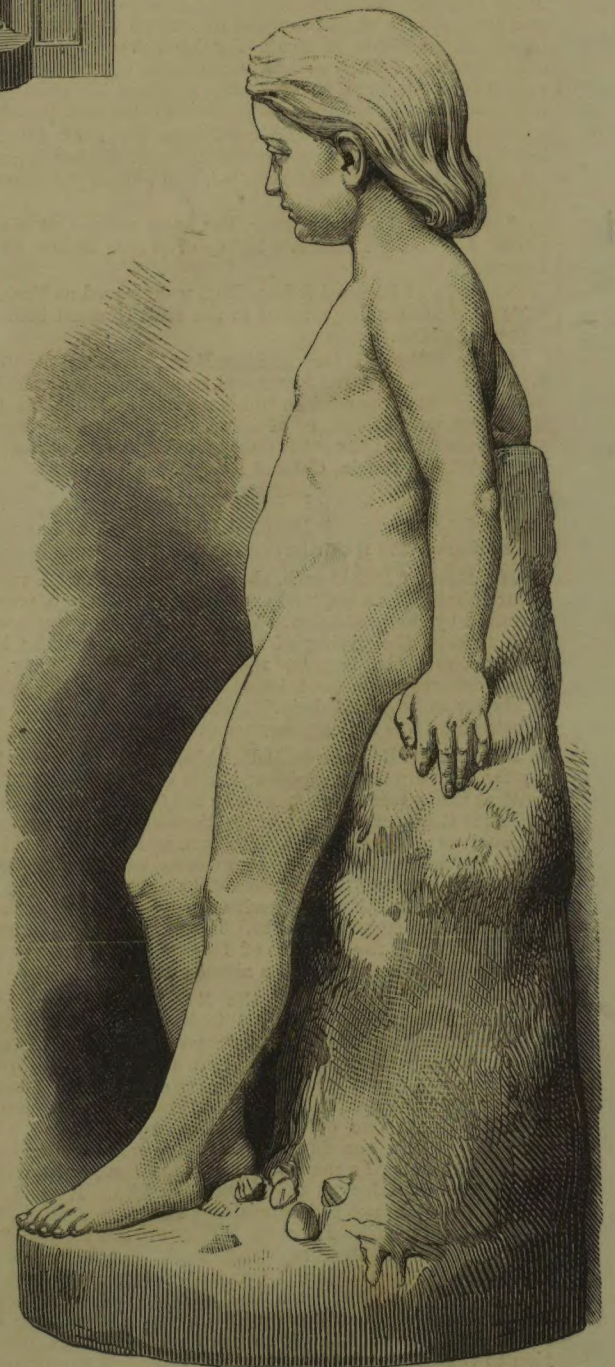
Mr. Tippler's herd is to be sold at Roxswell, Chelmsford, on the 7th, and Mr. Meadow's stock, well known in the prize ring through Bolivar and Charlie, comes to the hammer at Wexford, on the 30th inst.

The arrangements for the Metropolitan Horse Show were completed on Saturday last at the Agricultural Hall. The show opens this (Saturday) morning, and it will continue open daily till Friday next.

The annual exhibition of the Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland will be held this year in August, at Ballinasloe, under the presidency of Sir A. Knox Gore, Bart.



"YOUNG ENGLAND," BY G. HALSE.



"ON THE SEA SHORE," BY J. D. CRITTENDEN.